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The Mining Iournal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1856.—Vol. XLI.

Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornbill, E.C.

M. R. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

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Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

Wheal Gronville, East Wheal Gronville, Wheal Crebor, and West Caradon Mines strongly recommended, all being sound progressive properties, and likely to command a market value of from 1 to 500 per cent. more this year.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE,
SHARES FOR SALE (many others not inserted) for cash or account:
2 Devon Great Consols. 10 West Chiverton. 110 Kelipse Gold.
20 Sweetland Creek. 35 Prince of Wales, 50 Taquaril Gold.
40 West Basset. 8 Tincroft. 15 South Condurrow.
10 Great Laxey. 5 East Lovell. 20 Van Consols.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.

Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

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THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE KING SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PRICES OF SHARES THIS DAY.—QUEEN, 22; KING, 21; VIRTUOUS LADY, 25s.
The almost unprecedented success of the VIRTUOUS LADY for tin and copper,
and the QUEEN and KING for silver, tin, and copper, blended with the amalgamation works, introduced for the extraction of silver from the lowest class silver
ores upon the most scientific principles, place these properties before the public,
not as a speculation, but as a mining investment.
Dated March 17, 1871.

THOS. J. BARNARD, Secretary.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. L. late manager of Silver and Copper Mines, Chill, and more recently from
Cornwall, has had long experience in gold mining, and is thoroughly conversant with the Spanish and Portuguese languages.
Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Mines examined, surveyed, and reported on
at home or abroad.
Stocks or shares negociated in every kind of available security.
We cannot too strongly recommend the immediate purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares, at £2 15a.; these should be bought at once for a considerable
rise. This extraordinary mine is yielding large quantities of ore, and will no
doubt turn out to be one of the richest lead properties in Wales. Aberdaunant
and Terras (Tin) should also be bought.

MESSRS. E. BREWIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 18, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.O (Opposite the National Frovincial Bank of England.)

Telegrams promptly attended to.

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M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of :—
15 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 55 Tevarrack, 25 Polbreen, 2 Devon Great Consols,
100 Prince of Wales, 36 Kast Grenville, 25 Bwich Consols, 200 West Cumberland,
70 Terras, 120 East Chiverton, 69 Nanglies, 15 Rose and Chiverton, 20 Chiverton
Moor, 100 Wheal Crebor, 20 West Jowell, 100 New Birch Tor, 110 West Stiperstones, 15 North Levant, 25 Hingston Down, 29 Roman Gravels, 7 Ding Dong,
80 New Beldon, 80 Great Western, 25 Queen, 50 Caegynon, 3 West Chiverton,
50 Bedford Consals, 200 Taquarl, 160 General Brazillan, 200 Anglo-Brazillan.
Mr. BUDGE begs to state that the report from Bwadrain Consols is highly encouraging, and very satisfactory as regards discoveries in the 55 fm. level, both
east and west, and he still unhesitatingly recommends the purchase of the shares
as a good and as fe investment. The price is nominal compared with the prospects. As usual, 30 tons of lead ore will be sold this day,
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Trevarrack, Devon Consols, and Minera.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871. MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (ESTABLISHED 1842.) HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise. ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin).—The purchase of these shares is SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED; also GREAT ROYALTON shares. Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of Londo

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c., of Friday, March 17, No. 62e, price 6d, each, forwarded on application, contains important information on the leading Dividend Mines of Shropshire, and the Dividend and Progressive Mines of Cornwall.

W . H . C U E L No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Daily price-list on application. MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

M. R. W. H. B UM P US, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
following SHARES, free of commission:
15 Assheton, £3%.
150 Australian Un., 118
29 Bwadrain Con., 25s.
25 Bwieh Consols, 39s.
25 Great Laxey, £18.
25 Bwieh Consols, 39s.
26 Great Laxey, £18.
27 Great Laxey, £18.
28 Great Vor, £3%.
29 Bronfloyd, £2%.
29 Great Vor, £3%.
25 Great Vor, £3%.
25 Great Vor, £3%.
26 Drake Walls, 21s.
25 Don Pedro, £2 12s.
25 Marke Valley, £7 8s.
26 Edipse, 24. 3d.
27 Prince of Wales, 24s.
28 Prince of Wales, 24s.
29 Prince of Wales, 24s.
20 Frenk Mills, 27s.
21 Open Providence, £35.
25 Prince of Wales, 24s.
26 Prince of Wales, 24s.
27 Prince of Wales, 24s.
28 Prince of Wales, 24s.
29 Prince of Wales, 24s.
20 Prince of Wales, 24s.
20 Prince of Wales, 24s.
20 Prince of Wales, 24s.
21 Open Mills, 27s.
22 West Tanker, £2%.
23 Providence, £35.
24 W. H. B. transacts business in every doscription of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
20 Days Herrich Mills, 27s.
20 W. Prince Wales, 38 6
20 W. M. R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in all descriptions of marketable SHARES on the most favourable terms, particularly the shares of Gold Mines.

Mines,
W. T. can furnish his clients with the fullest particulars of the Taquarii and
the Eclipse Mines, to which his business is mainly directed.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

** Eight edition, "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready, posifice for seven stamps.

M. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL, S.W. The THORNHILL REEF GOLD MINE has already given £50,000 worth of gold, and its present reserves will, it is estimated, return the share capital many times over. The manager, Mr. William Saiter, F.G.S., who is well known for his great practical experience in gold mining, has been in England purchasing machinery, and is now returning to Australia to conduct the operations there, when he anticipates being able to return a profit of over 200 per cent. It is his opinion that the main shaft is now entering upon a zone of gold quartz superior to anything that has as yet been found in the mine.

These shares can be recommended as a highly safe and profitable investment.

These shares can be recommended as a highly safe and profitable investment.

M ESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:
10 Aberdamant, £18.860 Guerrero Gold, fully
29 Blue Hills, £2 2s. 9d.
10 Bedford Cons., £1176
5 Chiv. Moor, £2 8s. 9d.
2 North Roskear, £7 15
5 Chiv. Moor, £2 8s. 9d.
2 North Roskear, £7 15
5 Chiv. Moor, £8 19s.
20 Prank Mills, £1 7s 6d.
20 Price of Wales, £1 56
10 Great Rock, £1 2s. 6d.
20 Prince of Wales, £1 56
10 Great Rock, £1 2s. 6d.
21 Creat Rock, £1 2s. 6d.
22 Providence, £35.
23 Chiv. Vovell, £1 2s. 6d.
24 Providence, £35.
25 Gt. W. Lovell, £1 7s.
26 Ct. Vov. £7 12s. 6d.
27 Osowah Hill, £1 3s.
28 Osowah Hill, £1 3s.
29 St. W. Lovell, £1 7s.
20 Rock Comparent English St.
20 St. W. Lovell, £1 7s.
21 OSO., Condurrow, £5 10
22 OSO.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
We are prepared to negociate the purchase or sale of STOCKS and SHARES
at the closest market prices, for CASH only.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
43, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This mine is opening out
beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The shares have been in good demand.
A large sale of lead will soon be made, 30 tons now being ready, which will be
greatly increased in a short time. Mr. H. M. strongly advises the immediate
purchase for a great rise from present quotations, and can offer 50 shares (or
part of same), at £2 15s. each net.
West Jewell, Taquaril, South Condurrow, Great Vor, and Terras recommended.

mended.

A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

We advise the immediate purchase of shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (Limited), at £2 15s. each. Another discovery of ore has just been made; the leader of lead is 10 in, wide, and the lode is very similar in character as well as the lead to that of Tankerville. It is believed this mine will commence returning ore at once. We hear that they will sell 40 tons—their first parcel, now preparing for the market—and early dividends are expected. This is the cheapest stock in the market, See the agent's reports.

The TERRAS TIN MINE shares investors will do well to buy. We have only 35 that we can offer for sale. Apply at once. This mine will soon rank amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the West of England. Tin has advanced £9 per ton. This looks well for TERRAS, and from its prosperity mining setts are being applied for all around it.

ABERDAUNANT.—The recent discovery of lead in this mine is holding out well. The lode will yield 4 tons of lead per faitom.

Wanted to purchase, 500 shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG at a shade under the above price.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

M ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
19. BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established let years), have FOB SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—19. Assheton, £3 18s. 3d.
19. Assheton, £3 18s. 3d.
29. Alamillos, 43s.
29. Alamillos, 42s.
5 Bedford Cons., 35s.
6 Beldord Cons., 35s.
6 Bernapaza Gold, 15s.
90 Braganza Gold, 15s.
90 Braganza Gold, 15s.
90 Braganza Gold, 15s.
90 Braganza Gold, 15s.
90 Cargoll, 25s.
15 Chiver. Moor, £2 8s. 6
90 Cargoll, 25s.
15 Chiver. Moor, £2 8s. 6
90 Cfur Consels.
20 Cargoron 17s.
90 Consels.
20 Cargoron 17s.
90 Cargoll, 55s.

above price.
Business promptly transacted in every available security.
The following shares should be purchased:—Taquaril, Aberdaunant, East
Llangynog, Tankerville, Devon Consols, and Great Vor shares.

Twenty-six Years' Experience. MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).

References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACTS BUSINESS AT NET PRICES in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.
To facilitate the dispatch of the business required, it would be desirable for those sending orders to state the number of shares and price that would be given or required.

required.

JAMES BRENCHLEY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

those scaling orders to state the number of shares and price that would be given or required.

JAMES BRENCHLEY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS, 9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CONDON, E.C.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—We especially advise the immediate professale. From at £2 15s. each for a rise or investment. We have 55 shares died on. Theore ach, and parcels of ore going into the market within a few weeks of the formation of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same tode has paid over the state of the county of the co

C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

(SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.

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NVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS
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MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT WINGHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Business operations in Mining Shares negociated at close market rates. Daily Price-List on application. Parties holding mining shares not having daily quotations, can learn their correct market value on application to Mr. Thomas.

PUBLIC CAUTION.

PUBLIC CAUTION,

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY, LONDON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, beg to inform their FRIENDS, CLIENTS, and the PUBLIC that they are not in any way connected with MESSRS. DUNCOMB, of 14 and 13, BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, STRAND, who have been sending their Circulars to our clients "unsolicited;" and this Circular being nearly a "fac-simile" copy of the one issued by us has compelled our noticing the matter in this public manner.

Messrs. SHARP AND CO. find upon enquiry these persons are unknown upon the share markets. At the present time certain persons are trading under false names, for reasons best known to themselves; we, therefore, caution readers of the Mixing Journal against such people.

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Also, pricets.,
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Established 1835.

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East Caradon.
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Marke Valley.
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Eclipse. Carn Camborne. Bronfloyd. Great Rock. Eclipse.

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Buyer or Seller of every description of negociable securities at current price net.

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Caldbeck fells, North Treskerby, and Frontino.
MR.C. A. POWELL has SPECIAL BUSINESS in these SHARES.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL begs to direct SPECIAL CATTENTION to this VALUABLE PROPERTY. He has business in the shares, and is prepared to furnish all particulars relating to the company upon application.

WANTED, FOR CASH OR North Crofty.

South Condurrow. East Basset. South Crofty.

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SELLER of 15 North Treskerby, at 6s.

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Dividend and Progressive Mine Shares of every description bought or sold at
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Specially recommended for immediate investment—The STAFFORDSHIRE
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Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

MESSRS. BISHOP AND CO., 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., have business in the following: 20 Carn Camborne, 41s 3 20 Rosewail Hill, 23s. 9d 5 West Chiverton. 5 East Baset, £4. 4 Spearn Moor, £20. 20. 5 North Crofty. 25 East Seton, 23s. 10 So. Condurrow, £5%. 10 Tankerville.

R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. COMYN for shares in WEST
JEWELL and Excelsion Tin, and Harewood Consols Copper, Mines. He
has business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit
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Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given.
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The "Investment Record and Mining Review," contains valuable information on the best mines for investment. Price 6d.; annual, 5s.
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THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) IS PREPARED tO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOANS to be MADE by the COMPANY on the SECURITY of SHARES IN DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

Dominion of Canada Gils Refinery

COMPANY (LIMITED).

HOUGHTON AND HOWELL'S PATENTS AND PROCESSES.

CAPITAL £150,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, FULLY PAID.

£2 per share to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment.

Only 13,000 shares will now be offered to the public at par. The remainder will be issued rateably to the original shareholders. should further capital be required, at such premium as the company may determine. Dividends payable half-yearly, Shareholders can obtain share warrants payable to bearer.

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WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thames-street, E.C., Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company. (With power to add to their number.)

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IN CANADA:

MANUFACTURING MANAGER-H. F. HOWELL, Esq. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT-CORNELIUS STOVIN, Esq.

OFFICES,-ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Canadian.

By Messrs. Houghton and Howell's patent still and processes the Canadian oils are rendered superior to the American in all respects, and their carbon oils are manufactured at much less expense than the same description of oils produced in Canada or the States by the common process of destructive distillation. By these patents the arsenic and sulphur are entirely removed from the carbon oils, and they manufacture from the crude oil carbon oils, thoroughly deedorised, and rendered equal to the best American white, with a fire test of 175° Fahr., suitable for head lights for locomotives and for signal lights.

They also produce the finest inhelection oils.

They also produce the finest lubricating oils, having no smell, which mix well with oilve, sperm, lard, and soal oils, improving the qualities of those oils for machine purposes, and, consequently, largely reducing their cost.

The improvements effected by the patented still and machinery of Mesers. Houghton and Howell, of St. Catharino's, Ontario, in the manufacture of the prode oils of the Dominion are unrivalled. No Canadian oils manufactured to the greatest possible extent. The largest amount obtained by the common process can compete with them. Their carbon, goiden machinery, and dark inbricating oils are the best manufactured, and the cheapes in the market.

In a constituent of the extent of 40 per cent. of the crude oil, which is wasted the market.

The most valuable products are obtained therefrom by their processes. From the most valuable products are obtained by cheer manufactures makers, is not only utilised by Messers. Houghton and Howell, by their bis wasted with the most valuable products are obtained by other manufactures of this waste material a lubricating oil is produced which has no equal, either the most valuable products are obtained by other manufactures of the crude oil to decomposed or dried up by the heat of engine egylinders, that is not injurious to iron, that will not oxidise, the products and the products are obtained by other manufactures of the crude oil of the Dominious of the company and durability.

The great objection to Canadian oil has been the disgnisting odour arising from the sulphur and arsenic contained in the crude oil soils at only \$20 per particular of the crude oil of the Dominious ourselands of the company in particular of the company in the company in particular of the company of t

Full prospectuses, with certificates from Messrs. Cornelius Stovin and others, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the secretary, at the company's offices, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will CLOSE on MONDAY, the 20th inst., for LONDON, and on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., for THE COUNTRY.
St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, March 15, 1871.

The Ange Hill Tin Mining Company

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

A deposit of 5s, per share to be paid on application. Further calls not to exceed 2s, 6d, per share at intervals of not less than six months.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

To be chosen at the first general meeting of the shareholders.

BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, TAVISTOCK, DEVON

SOLICITORS-Messrs. LUXTON AND SON, Tavistock. AUDITOR-Mr. T. W. GREENFIELD, Accountant, Tavistock.

SECRETARIES-Messrs. EDWARD BETTELEY AND THOMAS HORSWILL, Horrabridge, Devon.

OFFICE,-THE ACCOUNT HOUSE ON THE MINE, HORRABRIDGE

PROSPECTUS.

This company will be formed (under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867) for the purpose of purchasing and re-working the Furse Hill Wood Mine, situate in the parishes of Walkhampton and Buckland Monachorum, in the county of Devon. The setts embrace several lodes partially explored at comparatively shallow depths, resulting in good discoveries and considerable returns of tin ores. But for the depression of the price of tin in 1866, and the necessity of more machinery for drawing and stamping, this mine would have now been yielding large profits.

The setts contain several well-defined lodes, on the backs of which extensive workings have been made by the ancients, but only three were partially developed in the last working—viz., the main lode, which has been laid open to a trifling extent in the 20, 40, and 54 fm. levels, in all of which it was found productive for tin, and will give good profits for stamping by water power.

No. 1, South Lode, which was intersected by a cross-cut from the man lode in the 20 fm. level, and large quantities of the returned. This level for -price of driving, 38s. per fathom; but, owing to a communication with an old shaft of the ancients, the pitwork was found inadequate to contend with the extra surface water, consequently this level was suspended.

The tin discovered and left at this level was estimated at £2000. In the 30 fm. level, each one boyond intersecting the lode, which was a very good one, and will pay well on re-working.

No. 1, North Lode.—The main operations of the late working were on this lode, and levels were extended at the depth of 20, 40, and 64 fms., producing tin throughout the different drivages, and the available reserves are estimated at £5000.

There are geveral shafts sunk in different parts of the setts, extensive levels.

£5000.

There are several shafts sunk in different parts of the setts, extensive levels driven, and the adit level cleared up. There have also been erected and laid out an account-house, smiths' shop, burning-house, wheel pits, anh tin floors, all of which has been done at an expenditure of at least £10,000, and being in good condition, are available for the immediate returns of tin and speedy prosecution

which would now sell at 286 per ton, and there is every prospect of the metal realising a much higher price.

To thoroughly explore this mine it is intended to erect a powerful water-wheel for pumping, and other wheels for stamping and drawing, for which an ample stream of water will be secured at a yearly rental of 250. This machinery, with all the necessary dressing apparatus, can be erected, it is estimated, for 25000, and returns of the be made immediately the machinery is completed and the mine unwatered.

The company will have many advantages, and such as are seldom offered, viz.: 1.—Three good productive lodes already laid open, from which profitable returns of the can at once be made.

2.—Having the assistance of a large stream of water, sufficient to drive all necessary machinery, and lay open the mine to a great depth.

3.—The strata of the ground are very inexpensive to explore.

4.—The carriage of ores and materials will be very light, as the mine is only half a mile from the Horrabridge Railway Station.

5.—The add tovel cleared for a considerable extent, and all surface water taken up.

5.—The adit level cleared for a considerable extent, and all surface water taken up.

A perusal of the reports accompanying the prospectus will further show that the company will have in their possession a most extensive and valuable property, only requiring efficient machinery to produce a certainty of dividends.

The promoters have agreed to assign the leases, together with the plant of this valuable property, to the company in consideration of 6000 shares fully paid up, thus showing their entire faith in the undertaking.

Seldom in the history of mining has such a favourable opportunity been offered to the investing public on such easy terms, as the estimate for putting this mine in a paying position does not exceed £300°; and it is confidently believed that not more than 10s, per share will ever be called up.

A large number of shares have already been taken by persons resident in the neighbourhood of the mine, and applications will be received for the remainder. Priority will be given to the earliest applicants.

The Share List will be closed on the 28th of March, 1871.

Appliest loss for shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s, per share, may be made

of the mine.

The setts are about 600 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and are granted on lease for a term of 21 years, from June, 1870, by Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., at 1-20th dues for the first three years, and 1-18th the remainder, and from Messrs. Dunning and Hurlock, at 1-20th for the and 1-15th copper.

At the time the Furze Hill Wood Mine was suspended the ore was £46 per ton, at 1-20th dues for Association, may be seen at the office.

PREPARING IRON FOR MANUFACTURING STEEL,-The object of PREPARING IRON FOR MANUFACTURING STEEL.—The object of the invention of Mr. George Brown, of Sheffield, is to provide a substitute for splegeleiene, commonly used in the manufacture of steel, by reason of the quantity of manganese it contains. He proposes to charge a cupola or analogous furnace with manganese and iron, mixed with more or less coke, charcoal, or other carbonaccous matter, placing the manganese between the coke or other fuel and the metal, so that this latter, in melting, passes (rich with carbon) through the manganese, and becomes gradually and regularly impregnated therewith, is-sining from the furnace with the appearance, and possessing the properties, of splegeleisen.

PUDDLING-FURNACES.—Mr. J. RUSSELL, Cinderford, supports pa-PUDDLING-FURNACES.—Mr. J. RUSSELL, Cinderford, supports parallel to, and at a short distance from, the front of the furnace three vertical screens, two of the said screens covering the front of the furnace on either side of the puddling-door, and the third screen nearly covering the said door, the hole in the door through which the puddler's rabble passes being left exposed. Each screen is made, by preference, of a plate or slab of cast or wrought fron. The edges of the middle screen or plate project over the inner edges of the side screens or plates, and the said middle screen is supported by a chain passing over pulleys, and provided with a counterbalance weight. The side plates or screens are supported in front of the furnace belief hooked or otherwise fastened

thereto. The heat radiated from the furnace at that side at which the puddles stands during the puddling operation is received upon and absorbed by the stands during the puddling operation is received upon and absorbed by the screens or plates described, and the said puddler is thus protected from the distressing heat of the said furnace.

PISTON PACKING .- The invention of Mr. J. SCAIFE, Leeds, con-Its of Tacking,—the invention of any of possible process of any woollen, woollen focks, woollen waste, or woollen refuse of any kind, or any woollen material whatsoever, for the manufacture of the improved packing. The inventor spins, weaves, or kints these substances into a flat, round, or other sectional form of band, which can be cut into any length sultable for the packing of pistons or stuffing boxes; the packing thus formed he uses for pistons, rods, or stuffing boxes in the usual way.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,-The invention of Mr. W. B. ADAMSON, of ARTIFICIAL STONE.—The invention of Mr. W. B. ADAMSON, of Glasgow, consists, first, in the manifacture or production of articles such as the beds, frames, and legs of billiard and bagatelle tables, plate glass silvering tables, wine bins, sinks, cistern, baths, flooring, steps, roofing ridge stones, paving slabs, panels, interior decorations of ships, and other similar articles, by moulding them from Portland or other cements; second, in the production of ornamental or other designs or patterns in articles composed of Portland or other cement by means of fret or stencil plates or frames,

EAST DOLWEN COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 5000 shares of £1 each, without further liability.

This company has been duly registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, for the exploration of a large grant of mineral ground, of nearly 450 acres, most advantageously situate, and adjoining the productive mine of bolwen, on the east, with its lodes—as sifficiently proved by costean pits from the surface —passing through from the western to the eastern boundary.

On both the north and south of this grant is a large and never-failing stream of water, arising respectively from two large mountain lakes, still further east, known as Liyu-leuan and Llyn-Rhydd-Nant, which streams empty into the My-Nach, and form the celebrated cataract at bevit's Bridge.

The mountain of East Dolwen, so advantageously placed, attains besides so steep an elevation that the ridge of the hill is quite 120 fms. above the course of the northern valley—thus its mineral value will be most economically and speedily proved; and, without the aid of any machinery, the main and highly productive lode—supposed to be that of Frongoch of the Lisburne Mines—now so energetically prosecuted on the west, both at Bodcoll and at Dolwen, will, by means of a cross-cut, be reached at 35 fms. deep, in less than 50 fms. drivage. Further particulars, reports, and surface-plan, showing the continuity of the lodes, together with a form of application for the few remaining shares, may be obtained from J. B. Balcomber, Egg., Managing Director of the Company, Aberystwith.

NOTE .- The SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 27th instant.

THE CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE.

This property, once known as the Royalton, is now again in full work. The company has been registered under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867. The vendor guarantees a dividend of 10 per cent. for three years.

To show how far the company were right in purchasing this property, it may be stated that, at a cost of less than £100, £250 of tin has been sold, and, as the works were left in such a sad state, the mine can only just be said to havestarted; however, now the works both at surface and underground are all in splend dworking order, and there is a good batch of tin well on for the next sale. It is a well-known fact that the tin from this mine (and over £10,000 has been sold) is of the very highest quality, and brings the highest price of the market, Nearly all the work is done by contract, and the men earn good wages. The quantity of tin-bearing stuff in reserve is enormous, and will last at the present rate of consumption for some dozens of years.

Views have been taken of the surface-works of the mine, and may be obtained by shareholders on application to Mr. G. H. POULTON, of Torquay, who also has the remaining unplaced shares for sale at £2 each, fully paid.

The report of the captain will be found in the usual column, and is well worthy of perusal.

Photographs of the mine have been taken, and can be had by shareholders at \$2.6. and and to the contract of the captain will be found in the usual column, and is well worthy of perusal.

Photographs of the mine have been taken, and can be had by shareholders at 2s. 6d. each copy.

J. TAYLOR AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c., MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the category of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at the above address, weighing from 1 ewt. to 8½ cetts., out of a lode valued at \$100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding 2½ tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the kingdom presenting advantages anything approaching this mine.

We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present of the profits of the strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present in the has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Llangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £800,000, and raised orte to the value of more than £6,000,000 sterling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

A further discovery has been made. The agent has reported that, in sinking a winze in the 11 fathom level on the south lode, he had cut a body of solid lead in thick, and expected further improvement. This only tends to prove the correctness of the opinions expressed when this property was first introduced to the public.

Since the above-named report, the lode referred to in the 11 fm. level has still further improved, and contains now from 10 to 12 in. wide solid lead.

The results attending the development of this mine appear to be amongst t

A few shares may now be obtained, at £3 per share, by early application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., Mining Exchange, South King. street, Manchester. J. TAYLOR and Co. have also FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES in the CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at £4 per share. At this mine the water-wheel, drawing machine, and crusher, which have for some time past been under preparation, are now nearly completed, and it is expected that sales of ore will very soon be made. Dressing operations have been going on for some time past.

The Cwm Ricket is in close proximity to the Van Mine, the shares of which have within a very short time advanced from £4 5s. to over £53 per share.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,—

4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIG ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.C.S., Member of the Chemical Society Paris, &c.

Terms moderate.

MR. W. WHITE, ASSAYER AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, In announcing the REMOVAL of his LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE from Crown-court to much more commodious premises, 25, FINS-BURY PLACE, near FINSBURY CIRCUS, hopes to RETAIN the CONFI-DENCE hitherto reposed in him. Assaying taught. Lectures to Schools and Public Institutions.

Assaying taught. Lectures to Schools and Public Institutions.

M. R. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, for many years the well-known correspondent of the MINING JOURNAL, author of "Four Lectures on Geology and Mining," "Cornish Mining Photographs," "The Great Mine Conference," various essays and papers on Mining in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, India, &c., as well as other popular works on kindred subjects, discoverer of the eelebrated Subbathoe Silver, Blende, and Lead Mine, in the Himalaya Mountains, India, having recovered from his late illness contracted during his Indian explorations, OFFERS his SERVICES to NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN having MINERALS on their PROPERTIES to EXAMINE and REPORT on the CAPABILITIES and BEST METHODS of DEVELOPING THEM.

To investors in and proprietors of mines he tenders his advice on all matters connected with the profession, and trusts his experience of 40 years in all the mining districts of Great Britain, Ireland, and India will be admitted as some claim to public confidence.

Mr. HENWOOD has just returned from tours of inspection in Cornwall and

elaim to public confidence.

Mr. Henwood has just returned from tours of inspection in Cornwall and Wales, and is prepared to give independent and sound advice. Fee, £1 is. References to some of the first nobility and gentry in England and India. Letters addressed 24, Sandringham-road West, Stoke Newington, or Mining Journal Office, £6, Fleet-street, London, will meet prompt attention. Mr. H. is prepared to furnish a list of a few progressive mines that are certain to increase in value very shortly.

Mr. Henwood has Special Information and Business in the Harmony and Montague, Terras, East Terras, Cwm Dwyfor, Harlech, and a few other promising young mines.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

M. R. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, Mr. S. transacts every bescription of Business in the Purchase and Sale of Shares in Banks, Canals, Mines, Railways, Bridges, Insurances, and all other British and Foreign Stocks.

He will give every information as to the position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, either personally or by letter; and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his periodical visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to furnish the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He is prepared to give the best advice as to investment in mines, when to buy and sell, and if necessary inspect them himself, as in all cases he wishes to guide his clients by the intrinsic value of properties; and will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies. Fee, £2 2s.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works:

"Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall," 1859, price 2s. 6d. Ditto ditto ditto 1860, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1860, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1864, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1867, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1867, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1867, , 5s.

Ditto ditto ditto 1868, , 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall—scale, three miles to an inch, printed in three colours—showing distinctly the mining districts, the heights of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan course traversing the same.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS-READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. DR. BARNES has just published 20,000 copies of the "SECRET FRIEND," a most valuable book to young men on the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY DIMENSO ISIGHT, LASSITUDE, PAINS in the BACK, LOCAL WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, &c., with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigo ur. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps. Address, Dr. J. &. BARNES, 1, Lonsdalo-square, Barnsbury.

Original Cornespondence.

BRITISH MINING-PROS AND CONS.

BRITISH MINING—PROS AND CONS.

Sin,—System is the framework of economy, whether the application of that great principle be social, commercial, political, or industrial. In Mining there is a speciality which rigidly imposes, ab initio, the adoption and observance of method—that is, if the operations are intended to be worked out legitimately, and, therefore, to a more or less profitable issue. Where such exists, the advocates of mining in this country can with rational confidence predict a series of probable advantages, important and continuous; but where system is "distinguished by its absence," the adversaries of this industry find the main pass unguarded, and are free to invade its most vital interest; in a word, not only to capture the outposts, but assault the citadel.

How such chances are from time to time left to them—as we must acknowledge they are—is a marvel, the more extraordinary that ordinary business precaution would serve as an unassallable defence, and leave our antagonists little or nothing to boast of. In reference, however, to mining, the remark holds good that the prose and cons. are happly, at the present time, becoming from day to day more unequally matched. The first-mentioned are gathering in force and strength upon the improvements in mine-working of recent years, now being profitably matured; while the latter are divested, in a great measure, of their evil influences, and becoming, thanks to our advanced business arrangements, out of time, place, tone, and fashion. The moral philosophy, for instance, in the various circles of society who were so fond of industing in reflections by no means parliamentary or complimentary to mining, and were wont to raise both hands, with extended fingers, in deprecation of the mere idea of such an enterprise, now voils are reflected fingers, in deprecation of the mere idea of such an enterprise, in the trust that may remain to them; nor do our market magnates deem it, in their introduction to new aspirants in the field of enterprise, a suitable intimati

lived to find out that to affect such exclusiveness at the present day would be a losing game.

Such are some of the signs of the times, but whence do they arise? From the Such are some of the signs of the times, but whence do they arise? From the crude fact that those casuaties which have occurred in the financial sphere, and the various decadences that have depreciated public confidence in large commercial and other associations, have served to turn the consideration of the speculative and the holders of capital to mining among the other branches of productive industry; and there are quick-sighted and appreciative mon enough in those classes to work out for it in due time a beneficial measure of reform, if their, of course, essentially interested motives are not marred by the suicidal neglect of the mining interest of the United Kingdom to promote a sound system and unimpeachable organisation in every adventure put forth under its auspices. Now, as there are some persons in the world who can afford to be so visually inert that in broad mid-day, with the sun at the zenith, they cannot discern the pleasant features of the landscape or the material beauties of the prospect—say, of life's prospect—I will at this point make myself practically useful as their monitor, and indicate to them at least one vista of great interest, along which they may take their way to expansive—not expensive—fortune; and I will faithfully define for them innumerable examples strewn on their path of the sterling advantages of that sphere of native industry to which it leads. The consequence proves the cause, and I need scarcely say that the industry here alluded to is British mining.

advantages of that sphere of native industry to which it leads. The consequence proves the cause, and I need scarcely say that the industry here alluded to is British minins.

Its vast resources in the two counties of Cornwall and Dovon alone, as evidenced for the last 100 years and more, are wonderful to contemplate. Here we have, venerable among ancient "treasure-holds," the centenarians Dolcoath and Tincroft, the former of which returned more copper and the than any mine in the south-west district of England; and, enumerating them as their names occur to me, others of later date—East Pool, West Seton, North Rosker, which upon a capital of little more than 1000, gave dividends of 104,0004; North Basset, that in a few short years returned an aggregate of dividends amounting to 275,0001; Stray Park, that at shallow workings presented her proprietors with gains of 200,0001. Cook Kitchen, the yielder of 300,0001, upon a very limited outlay; Tresavean Mine, which paid in profits 800,0004, and from 1814 to June, 1818, placed upon mineralogical record an immense return total of 307,470 cans of copper, which realised 1,579,7351. 78. dd.; Buller, with aggregate dividends of 350,0000, pon a paid—up capital of merely 12801, the beyon Great Consols, that upon a subscribed capital of only 1624. divided from the year 1814 to 1869 inclusive profits to the amount of 1,108,3841. Great Wheal Vor, its outlay 236,3204, yielded 1,000,0004, profits; Llangynog 1,500,000. In dividends on a comparatively minimum expenditure; Rast Wheal Rose upon a subscribed capital of 31042. Franco Concols, Boscaswell Downs, Bronfloyd, the Van Mine, and fifty others, might be cited of equal interest.

But it would exhaust the space I should venture to sollett were I to continue the enumeration of the Cornish and Devon successes. At the same time we are not without other lights that play hopefully and cheeringly before us. Our progressive mines are glowing forth in other localities with a promise, and some time we are not without other lights that pl

below the world's upper crust as chimerical, and leave the outree valents to un-profitable repose.

In Wales, apart from any selection, and such can be made with advantage, of the most sterling caste from the summary of the most progressive undertakings in the Cornish and Devon country, Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire alone present a land of far more than promise and speculation. Around the known lead centres, such as Van, Liangynog, Lisburne, and others, ground is being explored and worked, wherein gens have been discovered, especially in the instance of East Liangynog, to which the attention of all in favour of legitimate mining is now directed. Such are a few of the pros and cons.

St. Gracechurch-street.

J. P. Endean.

ARIZONA MINES.

ARIZONA MINES.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article, which appeared in the Supplement to the Journal of Feb. 25, wherein the writer professes to give information respecting the Arizona Mines; but he has, perhaps from a motive, somewhat misrepresented the facts relative to the value and working of the Vulture Mine in that district.

My acquaintance with one of the officials of this mine places me in a position to corroborate every word of the letter which appeared in the Journal of the following week, signed "R. S. Ripley," in which it is clearly shown that the reckless assertions of this anonymous writer are certainly "full of error." In further proof, I beg to enclose a report of these mines, which I lately received from my friend, and I shall esteem it a special favour if you can find space in next week's Journal, for what has reference to the "Vulture."

The report will speak for itself, and requires no comment; I would only refer to the statement therein made that "as soon as a sufficient supply of water is struck either in the mine or brought to it, the Vulture Mine will certainly have no equal in the world." I am glad to be able to say that operations are about to be, if not already, commenced to bring water in pipes to the mine, and that a 100-stamp mill is in process of erection. I would only add further, as showing the fallacious assertions of the article in question, that instead of "work being discontinued in the lower level," by far the richest vein has been struck in the lower level since the date of this report.

THE PYRAMID RANGE MINE

THE PYRAMID RANGE MINE.

SIR,—In reference to a letter, signed "Enfant Terrible," in the Supplement to last week's Journal, I beg to give you a few particulars in reply.

Mr. Fry has been President of the Hale and Norcross, Choliar Potosi, Henluck, Gould and Curry, and Ophir, so the promoters of the Pyramid Range were not far from the mark when they described Mr. Fry in the prospectua as President of the Comstock Mines. As to the statement that Mr. Fry is brother-in-law to Judge Heydenfelt, it is simply untrue; there is no connection either by blood or marriage.

law to Judge Heydenfelt, it is simply untrue; there is no connection either by blood or marriage.

With regard to the remarks on the Lincoln Mine transaction, the following is the correct account of the matter, so far as I have been able to ascertain:—A party in London sold the mine, subject to a yield of so much gold per ton, based on reports made by English experts who had inspected the mine. Now, although the assays were perfectly correct, and would be so at the present moment, yet such is the peculiar difficulty in extracting the gold that it does not yield anything like the assay value by any process yet tried. Under these circumstances there was no alternative but to put an end to the transaction, and the money of the shareholders was returned in full.

With regard to the Pyramid Mines, I only regret that the company was not floated, as I fully believe the mines will prove to be the most valuable ever offered in the London market, and the chances are that the company will be successfully brought out in New York.

With regard to the fort-repeated statements against American mines being taken by English capitalists, that the best are kept in America, and the refuse sare being sent to England, where alone there is sufficient capital to be found. [I enclose my eard.]—March 16.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

NORTH ALLT-Y-CRIB (Talycont) .- This little mine, long consi-NORTH ALLT-Y-CRIB (Talybont),—This little mine, long considered to be a rich valley of silver-lead ore, for 30 years made speculators shrug their shoulders and pass on to the mountain side, because coals were dear, and nothing short of steam-power presented itself to keep the mine clear of water, if opened out. Now a good s' aff of builders, engineers, and navvies are employed pushing forward to completion the different branches of work, to get the steam-engine for pumping and crushing at work as quickly as possible; and although comparatively small quantities of ore are expected from the adit without the aid of pumping power for getting out in d. pth, there are piles of rich ore already at surface, estimated as worth from 10001, to 16001, the produce of about four months' working by eight mitners. As soon as the engine goes to work, next month, a l-vel below the adit will be opened, and a steady supply of ore for the crusher will be kept up; and as there will be no want of power for sinking rapidly a succession of deeper levels can be opened, as fast as the ore can be stoped, and a highly productive and profitable mine be quickly established. The buildings for the ensine, crusher, and boiler-house are nearly complete, and the engine and boiler delivered upon the mine, while tramways are laid from the stopes to the ore floors, and all expected to be in full work by the end of another month. Great satisfaction is expressed by the shareholders who have recently visited the mine, and every expectation of the riches of the valley going shortly to market prevails. There appears no doubt that in following these lodes in depth, now that the mine has been taken in hand by parties who know that good lodes will immediately repay the coat of steam-power, and give large dividends besides, many more such pinces will be opened up when the result is found on the flats or valleys in the mides of the hills have made fortunes for private individuals, still the great beauley for has been let for those who were bold courses of ore

horror of the cost of coal that, although blocks of silver-lead ore were dug out in making farm drains, 2 or 3 cwts. In a block, from the backs of the lodes in this vailey, the same people who were richly rowarded by working the lodes in the hills with only 2 or 3 in, of ore were not induced to follow the much greater riches in depth. It is to be regretted, also, that some trials recently made in this district have not given engine-power a chance, which must be clear to everyone what engines are required for mining purposes, when it is understood that engine and boiler did not exceed 3 or 4 owts., and placed underground, as a West of England engineer pressumes, to prevent their becoming baloons in stormy weather. Such mining is simply waste of money, and the want of success should not be charged against a district so treated.

THE REGISTRATION AND PRESERVATION OF MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS.

We continue our quotations from the authorities who may have written or spoken in public on this important question by an extract from a pamphlet, "On the National Importance of Preserving Mining

Mr. Thomas Sopwith, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., in this work, writes—
"On the Continent for several centuries past a correct knowledge has been demanded and required for public welfare. In these kingdoms the circumstances are not less urgent—increased ills, in rapid progression, are attendant on delay. At no very distant period the greatest bar to success to the coal scanns that lie at a great depth will arise from the drowned waste of the upper scanns. Correct plans will show wherever a sufficient mass of whole coal affords a safe passage to the lowe, scanns, and such a mass there generally is left in the "upper side" of the barrier," of a width sufficient to pass through to the lower scans. Subterranean wealth differs from other property chiefly in the extreme uncertainty of its existence, and the difficulty of its discovery. The valuable mining manor of alston Moor was, upwards of 200 years ago, considered to be nearly exhausted of its mineral treasures, though it abounded in those hidden and almost boundless stores which have sluce been so fruitful a source of employment and opulence. The first step and most obvious towards improvement in mining records is to collect and arrange, with a view to their permanent preservation, all existing plans and details of subterranean works. It would be well if uniformity of scale and conventional signs could be generally adopted for plans and sections. Results which are so injurious and destructive on a small scale in particular districts, such as the Forest of Dean, will inevitably be as ruinous and as fatal on a large scale as regards the mining interests of the kingdom, unless a remedy is applied by a system of mining registration. Much mineral wealth will be wholly lost unless records are kept showing its position as ascertained by the present and former explorations of it, and, in the emphate works of Mr. Baddle, "groat loss of life and destruction of property will inevitably ensue."

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., than whom few men have had a more avended as parison. Mr. THOMAS SOPWITH, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., in this work, write

mr. John Taylos, F.R.S., than whom few men have had a more extended experience, and who has left his name as a tradition in our mining districts for the admirable manner in which all his mineral explorations were carried out, writes, in his "Reports concerning an Extensive Lead Mining District belonging to Greenwich Hospital,"

Extensive Lead Mining District belonging.

Alston Moor:

"One thing I think of great importance, which is that perfect records of what has been done in the pursuit of every vein on the estate should be preserved, and I would recommend for this purpose that in all future leases a clause should be introduced to require the adventurers to keep sections and plans of all their workings, and that the officers of their hospital should have power to inspect and copy them at all times; and it would follow, of course, that the Moor master, or some competent person, should delineate these on a general plan, and preserve a collection of the sections of each mine."

ter, or some competent person, should delineate these on a general plan, and preserve a collection of the sections of each mine."

A committee of the Council of the British Association, on Aug. 25, 1838, passed the following resolutions:—

"1.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that, with a view to prevent loss of life and of property, which will inevitably ensue from the want of accurate mining records, it is a matter of national importance that a depository should be established for the collection and preservation of such mining records of subtervanean operations in collieries and other mining districts.

"2.—That a committee be appointed to draw up a memorial and to communicate with the Government in the name of the British Association respecting the most effectual method of carrying the above resolution into effect.

"3.—That the committee consists of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—The Right Hon, the Marquis of Northampton; Sir Chas, Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir Philip Grey Egerten, Bart.; John Vivian, Esq.; Davies Gilbert, Esq.; J. S. Enys, Esq.; V. L. Dylwyn, Esq.; Charles Lyell, Esq.; the President of the Geological Society of London; the Professors of Geology of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham; H. T. De la Beche, Esq.; John Taylor, Esq.; Thomas Buddie, Esq.; Thomas Sopwith, Esq."

Copy of the memorial of the Mining Records, appointed by the British Association for the Proservation of Mining Records, appointed by the British Association for the Promotion of Science, assembled at Newcastle, Aug. 25, 1838.

"HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That whereas it has been made apparent to your memorialists that great loss of life and destruction of property have resulted from the imperfect preservation of mining records, and whereas still greater losses will inevitably ensue unless advantage be taken of the experience of living individuals who are willing to place in any public depository that may be provided copies of the numerous mining documents now in their possession.

"And whereas the prese

pleased to take the premises into your consideration.

(Signed) CHARLES LEMON, Chairman."

Mr. SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE, Commissioner to enquire into the Employment of Women and Children in Mines and Collieries, in his report for 1848, writes as follows:—

"It was the opinion of Messrs, Baird, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wilson, and all the other gentlemen with whom I adverted to the subject that it would be for the general interest that there should be a public register of all plans of mines at some convenient and central spot in the districts. It appeared to be the general impression that there would be no difficulty in devising a satisfactory mode of effecting it, and that the slight expense attending it might be divided between the lossor and lessee, as is now provided in most of the best modern lesses. The clause on this subject is generally to the following effect.— That on the requisition of either party the works and operations of the lossee shall be surveyed and laid down upon a plan by a competent person, to be mutually named by the lessor and lessee; or, in ease of their differing as to the nomination of such person, by a person to be appointed by the Facriff-Depute of Lanarkshire for the time being, all of which surveys, reports, and plans shall be made at the mutual expense of the parties hereto." I might multiply testimony of this kind to a great extent from most of the coal fields in the kingdom. Not only is the individual and national loss, in consequence of the absence of plans of old workings, frequently considerable, and an evil which 's perpetuating itself in all the numerous cases where collieries are still worked without any such records, but the risks of explosions or other serious injuries will often be increased by the want of the aid which accurate plans afford towards forming a sound judgment as to the best means of providing for the safety of the mine."

From Mr. SEYMOUR TREMENHEER'S reports the following is

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From Mr. SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE'S reports the following is extracted:—

"Mr. G. BAIRD, the great ironmaster, writes, in a report on the Lanarkshire coal field:—'There are a great many proprietors of mineral property in the Monklands, the chief seat of the iron manufacture in Lanarkshire. We hold on lease a large proportion of it. Our leases reserve a power to the lessors to make plans of our workings for themselves. Some of the larger proprietors avail themselves of this power, but the smaller ones do not. If we were to give up our works there would be no record of a great part of our workings except in our own possession. Of all our ironstone proprietors not one has ever, I believe, taken any measure to get copies of our plans, or to have plans made for themselves. The whole of the lower seams of coal in the Monklands are still nearly notuched. By-and-by there will probably be great difficulties among proprietors and workers of coal as to the workings of the upper seams."

"The Messrs, Baird, of the Gartsherrie Works, support the same views:—

"We have lately erected works which are likely to be extensive at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, under a lease from the Earl of Eglington. The only record that could be discovered giving any clue to the extent of previous workings was a MS. by a working collier, dated 1750-69. The oral testimony of old colliers now alive was found to be so conflicting as to be of no value. They have, consequently, 50 fms., and also where pits have been sunk to bore longitudinally to ascertain whether they are getting near to the waste. This has been going on now for two months, at a considerable expense. Notonly men but the whole of the actual workings are constantly in danger, from the possibility of their cutting suddenly into the old, and letting in the water collected in them. The lease comprises an extent of 1000 acres, and it was stated to me that the coal under 500 might not be got, or only imperfectly, and at a considerable cost and risk, in consequence of the want of records. One serious lo

jury in consequence of their coming suddenly in contact with the old workings A case occurred to myself a short time ago. I lost half the coal I expected to get, though I went on the best information I could obtain from old men, often the only evidence to be found, and very little confidence can be placed in it. This is constantly happening in every quarter. In this instance we sat into the corner of the old waste, and water came in with great violence. Fortunearly no one was injured, but if we had cut into the full face of the old workings and the men would have been drowned. Nine men were drowned a few years ago from this cause at Lochibo, Renfrewshire."

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

An important memorial on Steam-Boiler Explosions has been presented by the Liverpool Polytechnic Society to Mr. John Hick, M.P., ths chief object of which is to direct his attention (as Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steam-Boiler Explosions) to a disastrous explosion of a small boiler connected with a foundry, and to suggest the undesirableness of official inspection, whilst acknowledging the necessity for compulsory periodical examination. The boiler which exploded was but 6 ft. 4 ln. long, and 8 ft. 4 ln. In diameter, yet the accident killed four persons and injured four others, as well as doing much damage to the surrounding honses, and entailing a loss upon the owners of the boiler-working men, who had but recently started the foundry with little or no capital—which absolutely ruined them. The defects of the boiler were such that had it been inspected by competent persons the danger must have been seen in time to provent the explosion. The working of boilers in such a condition belong by far too common, the Liverpool Polyteents Society naturally remark that they cannot but think that the time has arrived when the Government should interfere, in the behalf of public safety, by forbidding any boiler to be worked unless periodically examined by duly authorised persons, and certified at least once a year as safe and trustworthy.

The proposition to submit all bollors to the supervision of the Board of Trade the Liverpool Polytechnie Society regard with disfavour, and in doing so they only entertain the same view as has been expressed by all who have any practical connection with the use of boilers. The science of boiler engineering is one that is rapidly developing; pressures are boiling made in the material employed. The whole matter is in a state of growth, and hence they for that any Governmental system of inspection would be found too rigid to accommodate itself to the varying requirements of this health, progress, which it is so important

RHYDTALOG SILVER-LEAD MINE-SPECIAL REPORT.

RHYDTALOG SILVER-LEAD MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

March 13.—This property is situated in the parish of Liandwi-Breft, county of Cardigan, near the counties of Carmarthen and Brecon, and about 4 miles distance from the celebrated Nant-y-Mayn Mines, which have "roduced, and distance from the celebrated Nant-y-Mayn Mines, which have "roduced, and still produce, large quantities of lead. The sett is very extensive, being about still produce, large quantities of lead. The sett is very extensive, being about 50 to 15 fathoms, and the ground from this depth to near surface has all been taken away, which clearly proves that the lode must have been highly productive to enable the former workers to stope it at a profit; below this depth the lode remains whole, and I fird upon the bottom of this level it will yield from 1 to 1½ ton of silver lead per fathom for the whole length, 10 fathoms westward from the shaft. At this point a caunter lode was met with, which heaved the main lode 13 fathoms south; here it was found to continue we stward, but up to the present has only been opened upon 6 fathoms. Subsequent to the present company becoming possessed of this property the engine-shaft has been sunk below the 15 fm. level upon the course of the lode to a depth of 8 fathoms; the lode as passed through has yielded throughout; 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, At this depth a cross lode, which may be seen in the 9 fm, level east underlying west, kas passed through the shaft, and this coming in contact with the main lode increased its richness to fully 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom, and as is usual in such cases, the lode is throw a slightly out of its regular course. It is, therefore, intended instead of following the lode upon it course, to continue the sinking of the shaft through the country to the 25 fm. level (which is only 2 fathoms further to sluk), then by driving a cross-out about 19 feet we shall intersect the lode, and the level will be continued westward upon the lode; this will lay open a section of ground co

MOTIVE POWER.-Mr. J. BOURNE, Mark-lane, produces motive MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. J. BOUNNE, Mark-lane, produces motive power from the heat derived from the combustion of solid liquid or gaseous fuel, such combustion being in some cases slow, like that which takes place in the furnaces of steam-boilers, and in some cases rapid, like that which occurs when gunpowder or gas mixed with air is exploded. When coal is the fuel employed he reduces it to powder and gasifies it by burning it with a limited supply of air or oxygen in close chambers, whereby carbonic exide is generated, and when a liquid hydrocarbon is the fuel employed, he vaporises it in a retort or otherwise before it enters into combustion. The motive power is sometimes generated by burning the gaseous fuel in the furnace of a steam-boiler, and at other times is generated by burning or exploding the fuel mixed with air or oxygen in the vessel under pressure, steam or water, or both, being injected among the hot products to increase their volume and reduce them to such a temperature as will enable the composite fluid to be employed for working any turbine or other motor, or for propelling vessels by reaction, or for working any turbine or other motor, or for setting back the atmosphere or some other firld through a certain space by its re-entrance, into which power may be obtained.

THE CORNISH MINERS.—The working miners of Cornwall continue to emigrate in large numbers, and so frequent are the enquiries at the emigration offices for information as to the cost of passage to Chili, New Moxico, Australia, and the United States that the exodus, it is feared, will be very large during the ensuring spring and summer, and as mining enterprise has been considerably reviving in the county of late, much uncasiness is felt by adventurers at the extension of this movement, which is taking away the most skilful workmen. The miner's grievance is low wages, and nothing but a considerable increase in the remnneration for his labour will keep him at home. A Yorkshire company advertise in Cornwall this week for 100 men to open up and work a lead mine in that county, offering very much higher wages than the men can earn in Cornwall.

The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govers the operations of digostion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocca, Afr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Each packet is labelled —JAMS EPPS AND CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very light, thin evening beverage. BREAKFAST - EPPS'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-THE HOUR OF DANGER .- Disease commonly HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE HOUR OF DANGER.—Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when negiected, increases in intensity, and gradually grows dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness, when these pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases, in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe iliness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect, and secondly upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power in subjugating bypochondriasis, dyspepsis, and nervous complaints.

Meetings of Publiq Companies.

PATENT GAS COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of receiving reports as to the results of experiments which have been made with Dr. Rveleigh's patent method of producing gas at a low temperature in iron retorts.

Mr. J. OGLE (the Chairman) briefly explained that the company had been formed for the purpose of purchashing Dr. Eveleigh's patent, stating that the experiments which had been made fully bore out all the statements which had been put forth in the prospectus. The result of their operations at the works had been highly satisfactory, proving that the gas made by the patent meethod was free from all injurious compounds of sulphur, so prevalent in ordinary gas; that a higher quality of gas was produced from a lower quality of coal; and that the lighting power of the gas so made was from 18 to 20 candies, as against 14 candles made from the same coal by the ordinary process. He pointed also to the great advantages which the public and the existing companies who used the patent would derive from it. The subject had been brought the force the Board of Trade, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Corporation of the City, and the two latter bodies had appointed committees to enquire to the.

Dr. LETHERY, who had examined the experimental works at Pock-

panies who used the patent would derive from a. The shoper had been observed before the Board of Trade, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Corporation of the City, and the two latter bodies had appointed committees to enquire into it.

Dr. LETHEBY, who had examined the experimental works at Peckham, reported that the gas was produced from Pelaw Main coal, and the peculiarity of its manufacture consisted in the carbonisation of the coal at a low temperature, and in the subsequent conversion of the volatile constituents of the tar into permanent gas. The gas which was obtained from the coal had the usual odour of gas produced at a low temperature, the smell of the long much less offensive than that of ordinary coal gas, and it was so rich in hydro-carbons that it could not be burnt from a standard Argand burner, with 16 holes and a 7-in. chimney, at a larger rate than 4 cubic feet per hour. At this rate it gave the light of 15-74 standard sperm candles, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. The illuminating power of the gas at the parliamentary rate of 5 cubic feet per hour was, therefore, qual to that of 10-68 standard appear cannelles, that of ordinary London gas being from 14 to 17 of such candies, and even this result was only obtainable with a large proportion of Cannel coal. As regards the parity of the gas, it was found to be proportion of Cannel coal. The gas which was only obtainable with a large proportion of the tar had a somewhal lower illuminating power than that obtained from the coal but feet of gas, which was only a tenth of what was frequently found in ordinary London gas. The gas which was other and anounting to 3-77 grains per 100 cubic feet of gas, which was only a tenth of what was frequently found in ordinary London gas. The gas which was obtained from the volatile constituents of the tar had a somewhal lower illuminating power than that obtained from the coal; for when it was burnt at the rate of a cubic feet per hour from a standard argand burner of 15 holes, with a 7-in. chim

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham-house, on Wednesday,—Mr. DIVETT in the chair.

Mr. TRURAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said he much regretted the occasion which caused him to occupy the chair upon that occasion—the indisposition of their esteemed and most efficient managing director. Although he had been seriously ill, it was with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that he (the Chairman) was able to state that he was now much better; and could only express a fervent hope that the improvement would continue—a hope in which every shareholder in Great Vor participated. The active way in which Mr. Noakes fulfilled his various duties, the kind and courteous manner in which he presided over their meetings, and the readiness with which he at all times volunteered every information he possessed, had endeared him—if such a strong word might be allowed—to every one of them. Personally, he was a dear friend of his, and he very much regretted he was not this day among them; but being much better, they might yet hope to see him amongst them again, to cheer them with his kind presence. (Hear, hear.) With these few remarks, he would ask the secretary to read the report of the committee.

It was read, as follows:—

The committee have the satisfaction to report very considerable improvements in the western ground during the last three months, which tend to confirm the ophiloss so frequently laid before the shareholders that a good mine will be eventually found westwards; and they are of opinion that but for the disastrous accident on Sunday, Feb. 5, the mine might now be paying cost. On that day a run took place in the 152 and 162, about 10 fms. west of Ivey's shaft. The ground being soft, and and the run extensive, it pushed its way into Ivey's shaft, choking it with debris up to the 142 fm. level. Great efforts were immediately made to prevent any further run, and the bes

to be able to state that they confidently believe that they have before them great prospects of a new mine in the western ground.

The report of the agents was also read, as follows:—
March 13.—Ivey's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 216; the lode in the present bottom is 18 in. wide, producing stamping work, and both ground and lode look very congenial for the production of tin. The 216 is driven west of shaft is fms., or 2 fms. west of the winze communicated from the 204; this end has been a little disordered for the last 2 or 3 fms. driving, but is now getting better defined, and producing a little tin, and as there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of the level above, a few fathoms west of the end, we calculate on an improvement soon. The 201 is driven west of shaft about 42 fms., and is now on a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fathom; this level has opened up a large quantity of tribute ground. A winze sinking in the bottom of this level, 13 fms. west of the winze communicated to the 216, is down 4 fms., and on a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 20t. per fathom; we have several pitches working in the back and bottom of this level, at from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1t. The 174 is driven west of Ivey's shaft about 76 fms., and is now within about 16 fms. of the winze that is sinking below the 162, east of Edwards's shaft; this end, although poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—the lode increasing in size, and letting out strong water; we have great confidence that it will become productive as it nears the winze. Edwards's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 162; the lode has been gradually improving the last 3 fms. sinking, and is now 4 ft. wide, worth 150! per fathom; the ground north of the lode contains numerous small branches, which, in our opinion, goes to prove that we are on the top of a large deposit of tin. The vinze sinking below the 162 is down 8 fms. 3 ft., and on the lode and branches 6 ft. wide, worth full 100! per fathom; this winze has opened up a piece of v TREWETHA MINING COMPANY.

actionated on an improvement soon. The 201 is driven west of shaft about 42 fms., and is now on a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 101, per fathom; this level has spened up a large quantity of tribute ground. A wines shiking in the back and bottom of this level, at from 10s. to 18s. 4d. in 11. The rist driven west of the winse that is sinking below the 162; ask of Edwards's shaft; this end, although poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor, has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in appearance the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in the last few feet driving—though poor has much improved in the las

securing the stuff; we have already cleared and close timbered full 20 fms. in five weeks, which leaves about 12 fms. more to clear; this we calculate to do by the end of March. Fortunately but very little damage is done to the pitwork, and we are so far advanced that we shall have the engine pumping water from the great pool by Wednesday next, and we calculate on having the mine in fork in five weeks from that time. Edwards's soughe has been ample to keep this water without the least injury to engine or pitwork, and will altogether be relieved of the castern water after Wednesday. Many of the tributers that were working in the deep levels are now working in the shallow levels at high tributes, and are raising a little tin. Had it not been for the run, with the great improvement we have at kidwards's, and the encouraging prospects we have at the bottom of Ivey's, we feel confident we should have nearly met the quarter's cost, and we still feel by the end of another three months we shall be in a good position.—B. HARRIS, J. JAMES.

The financial condition of the company, made up to the present

position.—S. marks, 3. January.

The financial condition of the company, made up to the present time, was as follows:—

The audited cash account to Jan. 21 showed a balance in hand of.. £ 194 14 8 Since which date there has been received—

The sale in February.

The sale in February.

1626 15 5 Tribute on this sold from Roseladdon 64 7 7 Sundries from the mine 9 1 7

Cash balance in hand, as above 162 3 11

Balance against the mine£1494 0 5

to the agents or anyone at the mine, the costs would have been met by returns. Many years ago, in going through the 147, west of Ivey's, in the neighbourhood of the "slide," he expressed his gladness when he had passed beyond the place where the ground had now given way. The fact was that the lode underlaid north, while the slide inclined south. The consequence was that the ground, upon being taken away, deprived the slide, or rather double slide, of its support, and it naturally had a tendency to crush into the level. He was glad to be able to state, however, that the mischief was in a fair way of being speedily repaired, and, although they had not been advised of the fact of the pump being put to work this day, they had ever reason to believe it would be very speedily, from which time it had been calculated the mine could be completely drained in about five weeks. Of course, many things may arise to prevent the work being done so

calculated the mine could be completely drained in about five weeks. Of course, many things may arise to prevent the work being done so quickly; but still, as the water sunk, working could be resumed upon the respective points. A natural apprehension had arisen that as the water rose it would fill up the levels beyond the 162, run back to Edwards's, over-power that engine, and fill those works. The water had gone back, but it had been dealt with in a judicious manner by means of launders passed over the rich winze, preventing any water running into it, while all the water rising westward to Edwards's shaft was carried to surface by Edwards's engine. It, of course, involved a considerable strain upon that engine, because it was only a 60-in., whereas the other was an 85-in., and the strain was the greater at this particular period of the year, when the water was the heaviest. As soon, however, as the pump was got to work below the 162 all the strain upon that engine would be at an end, and have nothing to do but to keep the western part of the mine dry. As he had already mentioned, the other part of the mine would be drained in about five weeks' time. (Hear, hear.) Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information, he concluded by moving that the accounts be passed and allowed, and, with the re-

should be glad to afford any further information, he concluded by moving that the accounts be passed and allowed, and, with the reports, entered on the minutes.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what would be the probable cost of repairing the damage caused by the accident?——The CHAIRMAN said that was a difficult question to answer, but he had no doubt Mr. Husband, a member of the committee, could give some idea.

Mr. HUSBAND said it might cost 10001., the chief outlay being for timber; the intention was to timber the shaft very strongly, to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what means the committee passessed to nay this.

the intention was to timber the shaft very strongly, to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what means the committee possessed to pay this deficit?—The CHAIRMAN said they did not want to make a call, and hoped to be able to do without borrowing. If they could clear the labour pay with the tin raised, the merchants would wait for a little time. The practice of their mine had been to pay all accounts very much more prompt than mines is general, and had always gone upon the principle of leaving back as little as possible, and until this last unfortunate six months had always held 3000l, in hand. That, however, was paid away during the last autumn, and since the beginning of the year had been compelled to go on the other side of the book. The monton passing the accounts was put and carried.

The committee of management were re-elected, and Mr. Noakes was re-epotented annaging director. Mr. W. Moates was re-apointed auditor. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and committee.

The CHAIRMAN having appropriately acknowledged the vote, stated that they would continue to do their best for the interest of the mines. Such was not only his duty as a member of the committee, but it was also his interest as a large shareholder in the company. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

TREWETHA MINING COMPANY

TREWETHA MINING COMPANY.

At the meeting of shareholders, held at the company's office, Crosby

shall sample at the usual time a good parcel of lead ore. In conclusion, we have much pleasure in saying the prospects of the mine are still very good, and we look forward confidently to a continuance of prosperty.—T. Foots, J. Scooles,

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for December and January showed a profit of 16011, 18s. 7d. A dividend of 16001. (8s. per share) was declared, and 22l. 14s. 5d. carried forward. The salary of Capt. Garby was increased 2l. 2s. per month. The agents' report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on March 7 (the Rev. Dr. Treffry in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending December showed a credit balance of 9431. 68. 5d. A dividend of 8001. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 1431. 6s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. F. and J. Puckey reported upon the various points of operation.

At Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines meeting, on Wednes-

At Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 4501. 6s. 3d. The profits on the quarter ending January was 3421. 1ls. 5d. The purser's salary was increased from 71. 7s. to 91. 9s. per month. Captains Daniel and Bugelhole reported upon the various points of operation. It will be considered at the next meeting was ther future accounts be quarterly or four-monthly.

At the Eyam Mining Company half-yearly meeting, held on Friday, at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr. T. J. Parker, the report of the captain showed that since the last meeting 902 loads of ore had been raised, which spoke favourably of the progress of the works. The Chairman then made a statement as to the position of the company, and especially with reference to the Chancery suits now being prosecuted against them by Messrs. James Farewell Wright and John Wright respectively. It was reported that the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins was adverse to the company, but that the committee had taken the opinion of counsel, who advised that the Vice-Chancellor's decision was wrong, and recommended strongly an appeal, and that upon this and also upon certain information which they had recently obtained, they had unanimously decided to recommend the shareholders to appeal against such decision, and to defend the scil instituted by Mr. John Wright. After a long discussion a resolution to this effect was passed, and a committee to confer with the board, consisting of Messrs. William Wake, F. E. Smith, S. F. Holmes, and W. Jeffreys, was appointed.

consisting of Messrs. William Wake, F. E. Smith, S. F. Holmes, and W. Jeffreys, was appointed.

At the Bradda Mining Company meeting (Mr. G. W. Dumbell in the chair) the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 36867. The manager (Capt. Barkell) urged the desirability of developing the southern part of the mine in depth by the sinking of Spittall's shaft. Some people were of opinion that they should concentrate all their forces on the north part of the mine in depth by the sinking of Spittall's shaft use asy that be had always had great confidence in the south part, and his confidence in it was undiminished. The Chairman was strongly in favour of a more vigorous development of the property, stating that to resume the sinking of Spittall's shaft would probably increase the monthly expenditure from 2204. to 3004. He considered the wind be better to incur that expenditure from 2204. to 3004. He considered will be better to incur that expenditure from 2204. to 3004. He considered will be better to incur that expenditure than give up one of the most promising parts of the mine. He moved that the reports and accounts be received and optical. Mr. Spittall seconded the proposition, who was of opinion that the expenditure should not be increased for machinery, &c., at Spittall's shaft until agot further down at the north. Mr. Gleator considered that they should adopted. Mr. Spittall seconded the proposition, who was of opinion that the expenditure would tell hem that every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface, but every lose had the origin from the surface; but, as a rule, depth was required to get riches. As at Great Laxey, they were now working at the enormous depth of 220 fms. below the addit, which is about 150 fms. below the mountain, at which depth the lodes are w s appointed.

At the Bradda Mining Company meeting (Mr. G. W. Dumbell in At the Bradda Mining Company meeting (Mr. G. W. Dumbell in At the Bradda Mining Company of assets over liabilities of 2686). The

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. James Hume:—Taquaril Gold Mine shares have been of late subject to very great fluctuations, owing to the late telegrams. Confidence in the mine, however, is unabated, and the present low price of shares has been brought about by very large numbers, either from alarm, necessity, or design, having been pressed on the market. They have all, however, been bought, and quickly absorbed and distributed amongst bona fide investors, so that in future, whilst improved advices will be followed by a great rise, a temporary decline in the produce will not cause panic. There is very little to risk in buying at present prices, but the chances of gain are great, a view that will, no doubt, be taken by a discerning public. West Chiverton shares have fallen greatly, and, besides the postponement of the meeting, there is reason to fear that the mine is not now in a state to support high prices. We hope the report to be presented at the meeting will be more encouraging than recent unofficial reports, as a decline in a favourite mine is always to be regretted. South Condurnow has been fairly supported since the dividend, the lode at the 71 being in a good bunch of tin. Dealings extend also to Grenville shares, the supporters of which maintain that they have the South Condurrow doed at and below the 50, unbottoming the latter mine at that depth. Until this question is set at rest its discussion must act to the prejudice of South Condurrow, especially on a decline in value of the lode. Cark Beea shares are again in demand, and the mine attaining a good position. In East Lovell the dealings have been more restricted, though the agent's reports are still favourable. We may now expect better markets in the lead mines of Wales. It is a Principality in which there is great scope for mining, and arrangements are now going on for the introduction of a first-class property, hitherto worked by private enterprise. The easy terms on which it is offered will, no doubt, ensure for it a favourable end and a few atter leadures the com-

in which there is great scope for mining, and arrangements are now going on for the introduction of a first-class property, hitherto worked by private enterprise. The casy terms on which it is offered will, no doubt, ensure for it a farourable reception.

From Messrs. Powell, Dixon, and Co.:—The settlement just completed was again very heavy in Taquaril, and a few other leading shares. The past week has not been marked by any great activity in the mining share market generally. West Chiverton have receded from 40 to 37, and Taquaril have fluctuated between 3s. 9d. to 3s. 8d. prem., and again receded on recept of telegram on Wednesday to 3s. 9d. prem. These has been, and no doubt will continue to be, a large amount of business transacted in these shares. We repeat what we stated last week, that although some two or three months may possibly elapse before anything like great results will be realised, yet as surely as TAQUARIL is a gold mine in Brazil, so surely will it yield large and profitable returns. It is not at all improbable, however, that in the interim even less favourable intelligence may be received than that already communicated to the shareholders; but there are solid reasons for confidently looking forward to a bright and prosperous future. Boxan Gravells is a mine which the investing public should not loss sight of. At the present price (94) it is one of the cheapest in the market. The property is extensive, and its resources are sure to largely increase as its development progresses. Considering the present price of the shares, the monthly returns—100 tons—most favourably compare with any other lead mine in the Dividend List; but apart from the important improvements that have recently taken place the returns can be both quickly and interpret may and the resources will upon the progressive merits of the mine alone, advance in market value during the year at least 100 per cent. The investor must not mislead himself by placing this great historic mine in the same category as those which some time si

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE .- Quotations of the Sale on March 10:-

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.—Quotations of the Sale on Mark Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company (Limited), 12s. paid, 1s. 6d. Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company (Limited), 15s. paid, 1s. 9d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), fully paid, 2s. 6d. Taquaril Gold Mining Company (Limited), fully paid, 2s. 6d. Taquaril Gold Mining Company (Limited), 14s. paid, 19s. 1d. The following are the quotations on March 14:—Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company (Limited), 12s. paid, 1s. 3d. New Quebrada Company (Limited), fully paid, 1ls. 4d. Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company (Limited), 1s. paid), 1s. 8d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), fully paid, 2s. 9d. The following are the quotations on March 17:—Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company (Limited), 12s. paid, 1s. 6d. Javail Company (Limited), fully paid, 5s. Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company (Limited), 15s. paid, 1s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), fully paid, 3s. 2d.

MINING NOTABILIA.

PEXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPO

BWLCH CONSOLS.—The reports from this mine are very encouraging. The lode in the north cross-out continues its size and value, and ere long the returns will be largely increased: 40 tons of silver-lead ore have been sampled for sale to-day.

raging. The tode in the north cross-cut continues its size and value, and ere long the returns will be largely increased: 40 tons of silver-lead ore have been sampled for sale to-day.

BWADRAIN.—The bottom levels in this mine never looked better than they do now for future returns, the indications point to a brilliant future for this undertaking: 30 tons of lead ore have been sampled for sale to-day.

The CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS have sampled a fine parcel of ore, and are rapidly preparing a second sampling.

EXCELSIOR.—This mine is being watched with considerable interest by all local parties, on account of the near approach of the adit and to the No. 1, or Wheal Thorn, lode. Since operations were commenced, some 18 months ago, a deep adit cross-cut level has been driven towards the lodes about 108 fathoms, leaving but of fms. to drive in order to cut the one alluded to. A considerable leaving but of exploratory work has been done on the back of this lode, and good results have accrued. Two shafts have been sunk thereon, the one being 8 fms. deep, and 50 fms. west of the point at which the deep adit will intersect it, and the other 14 fms. deep, and but 10 fms. west. In the former the lode is worth thus showing that as depth is attained it increases in value. It is fully believed that this is a property which will bear out all that has been said of it.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The 110 still continue to improve, and the two onds west and east are worth respectively 40t. and 80t, per fathom, or an average of 60t, per fathom. A splendid course of ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The prospects of this mine have much improved, and it is anticipated that in another eight months, or less, the mine will be again making profits.

KING ARTHUE (Tintagel).—The miners engaged in sinking the

proved, and is in an expected as a manufact eight months, or less, the mine will be again making profits.

KING ARTHUR (Tintagel).—The miners engaged in sinking the shaft say it is the best looking lode they have ever seen. It steadily improves in value every yard they go down, and is now estimated to be worth from 20. to 30. per fathom. A branch of rich copper ore has come in, calculated to yield 2 tons to the fathom the whole length of the shaft. An assay of this ore gives the high produce of 21% per cent. copper, and 12% ozs. of silver to the ton. The lode also carries on the hanging-wall a leader of silver-lead, with a little blende. Taking all the circumstances together, it would be difficult to find another property possessing such indications of future mineral wealth, and yielding so satisfactory a return of ore at so early a period of development. The mine is open to the inspection of all visitors.

to the inspection of all visitors.

TREVARRACK is decidedly improving, and presenting unmistak able indications. This is likely to become one of the first mines in the district

able indications. I manager.

able indications. This states were seen considered that the district. See report from the manager.

SOUTH WARD (Beerferris).—The engine-shaft having reached the required depth for a 40 fm. level, it has been decided to commence driving a cross-cut west to intersect the lode, and the indications are such as to warrant the confident expectation of cutting a good course of lead ore. The lode in the 25 north has been disordered by a silde dipping south, but it has now.again improved, producing splendid stones of rich ore, saving work, and looking exceedingly promising for further improvement. This end has passed through several fathoms of productive ground which will pay well for taking away. This promising young mine is on the same lode and immediately north of North Hooe, where operations it is expected will shortly commence.

BEDFORD UNITED.—These mines have been inspected and reported on by Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath. All the ends now being driven are producing ore, and although not rich are mostly of moderate value. The ground, however, is rather hard, costing about 13t, per fathom to drive, so that the lode cannot be opened up very rapidly. There is a fair number of men employed in sinking the shafts and driving the ends, but more men might be employed to great advantage in sinking winxes, so as to lay open as fast as possible for expeditions and economical stoping the ore ground that is already driven through in the 90 and 103 fm. levels. There does not appear to be much the in these levels, but he has no doubt that in the 75 and above there is some tin that would pay for being selected.

FOREIGN MINES.

CHONTALES (Gold and Silver).—The directors have advices from Mr. Belt dated Feb. 6:—Return of gold for the month, 365 ozs., from 1101 tons of ore; average yield, 6-3-5ths dwts. per ton. Cost for the month, 24408, showing a profit on the month's working of \$641, or 1281 sterling. Mr. Belt reports the connection level at San Antonio Mine has at last been driven into good second, and the end is now worth 10 dwts. per ton. The health of the establishment is good.

ing a profit of the motive is warning of the connection level at San Antonio Mine has at last been driven into good ground, and the end is now worth 10 dwts. per ton. The health of the establishment is good.

Feb. 6.—Herewith we beg to hand you our report for the month of January. No. 1 stope, in back of No. 6 level, has been stoped 85½ yaras; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 5 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 2 stope, in back of same level, has been stoped 15½ yaras; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 5 dwts. of gold per ton. A stope in back of No. 5 level, west of Piper's shaft, has been stoped 45½ yaras; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 dwts. of gold per ton. The stope in back of connection level has been stoped 19½ yaras; lode 1½ ft. wide, worth 5 dwts. of gold per ton. A stope in back of castern level, west of new cross-cut, has been stoped 33½ yaras; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 4 dwts. of gold per ton. The connection level has been driven 25½ yaras on the course of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide for the first 12 yaras, worth 4 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 6 level has been greatly improved, and is now producing ½ oz. of gold per ton. No. 6 level has been extended west 19 yaras on the course of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, worth 3 dwts. of gold per ton. San Antonio deep cross-cut has been driven 7½ yaras, ton ground being somewhat hard and difficult for driving. Level driving east of cross-cut, at Santo Domingo, on the course of the lode, has been extended 22 yaras, on a lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 3 dwts. per ton. Level driving west on the course of the lode, at West San Bentlo, has been extended 22 yaras, on a lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 4 dwts. of gold per ton. The number of tons sent to the stamps this month is 1101, yielding 63-5th dwts. per ton—355 ozs. melted gold.—JOHN TOKKIN, WM. KYANS.

SOUTH AURORA (Silver).—F. A. Benjamin, Feb. 20: We have had such stormy weather during the month that we have been prevented from haning our requisite supply of ore to the mill, and has retarded, in a great measure, the work on the tranway. We shall be obliged to

-February 23 . . 2,802 8 9 -March 6 . . . 2,989 12 2 -March 16 . . . 5,302 12 5

THE ANCIENT IRON TRADE OF SUSSEX.

(From the "Monthly Archæological Notes" of the Cornish Telegraph.)

THE ANCIENT IRON TRADE OF SUSSEX.

(From the "Monthly Archæological Notes" of the Cornish Telegraph.)

Having recently had many opportunities of examining a portion of Sussex, which was formerly one of the most noted iron districts in England, we propose to give our readers some account of what is now known respecting these ironworks, and, in doing so, we shall allude to the few solitary relics which yet survive, and which tend to keep in remembrance this extinct branch of industry, as far as Sussex is concerned. From the earliest times the smelting and forging of iron seems to have been carried on in the Wealden district, and there is very good evidence to show that the iron ore was extensively worked by the Romans. It is not, however, till the year 1286 that we find any Immediate reference made to the Sussex ironworks, when it is recorded that Henry III. gave to the town of Lewes a toll of one penny on each cartinden with iron passing through the town, and a halfpenny for every horse similarly employed. Later on the sum of the sum of the country, for what were once busy spots, noisy with the part and the town, and a halfpenny for every horse is little to recall the past in the part of the country, for what were once busy spots, noisy with the part of the most cipiet and rural dates that can be found anywhere in Sussex. These foesent aspect of the country, for what were once busy spots, noisy with the part of the most cipiet and rural dates that can be found anywhere in Sussex. These foesent aspect of the country, for what were once busy spots, noisy with some other most quite and rural dates that can be found anywhere in Sussex. These foesent aspect of the country, for what were once busy spots, noisy with the part of the forge-hammer and the rushing of the water-wheel, are now some other most quite and rural dates that can be found anywhere in Sussex. These foesent appeared the most important centres was in the neighbourhood the most quipertant of the water-wheel, where the part of the most important centres

viving relic may still be seen at Howbourne, on the Ouse, in the parish of Buxted. It is a massive oak hammer post, 9 ft. 6 in. in height, and being in good preservation is well worthy of a visit.

A few specimens of Sussex iron castings still remain. Of these many take the form of sepulchral slabs. At Burwash the church contains a slab of the 14th century to the memory of Johanna Collin. This is probably the earliest iron monumental tablet in existence. Another may be seen in Uckfield church to the memory of Gabriel Egles, who died in 1707. In several of the Sussex church-yards we also find cast-iron slabs, but of comparatively modern date. Specimens of old andirons dating the 14th and 15th centuries are carefully preserved within the country. The iron railings which still surround St. Paul's Cathedral were cast at the Lamberhurst furnace at a cost of 11,002f.

We have seen that the first direct allusion to the ironworks of Sussex occurs in the year 1266. It is impossible to ascertain to what extent the iron was then worked, but it is evident that the trade was not inconsiderable. In 1607 Norden says there were 140 forges and turnaces for iron in Sussex, and it is probable that at that time and a few years later the trade was in the most prosperous condition. Its decline was due not to a scarcity of ore, for ironstone is still plentiful enough, but to want of fuel for smelting purposes. Owing to the rapid destruction of the forests, laws were enacted against the feliers of theber, and from that time the ironworks were quekly reduced in number, so that in 1653 there were only 27 furnaces in Sussex, 100 years later there were only 10, and in 1825 the last forge, at Ashburnham, was closed, the owner being unable to compete with the rival districts of South Walez and the Midland Countles.

IRON AND STEEL,—Mr. J. E. SHERMAN, Bucksport, U.S.A., prefers to melt or fuse the pig-tron to be heated in a reverberatory furnace, but other furnaces may be employed, and when the pig or cast iron is in a state of fusion headds thereto either fodine or an iodide, or a compound containing iodine, and after having thoroughly incorporated the same the purified cast iron may be tapped or ladled off, as is well understood; or, instead of mixing the iodine or iodide, or compounds containing iodine, with the molten cast-iron in the furnace, the same may be added to the molten metal contained in a ladle or other v.s.el, and after incorporation the purified metal may be employed for the purposes of casting or otherwise.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL,—Messrs, J. MASON and A. PARKES Birmingham, manufacture steel by melting together a mixture of wrought-iron carbon, and either one or more of the chlorides of alkalies, earths, or metals (or combinations capable by their union of producing such chlorides); they also prefer to add a small proportion of spiegeleisen to the mixture previous to melting. They also improve the quality of steel by melting it with such chlorides or materials capable by their union of producing such chlorides, and either with or without the addition of carbon. They prefer to employ the chloride of manganese or sodium, but other chlorides, such as of magnesium, aluminium, iron, or of other base which is not prejudicial to steel, may be employed.

IRON TUBES.—In making iron tubes Mr. H. KESTERTON, Birming ham, reduces pig-iron to the state of soft malleable iron by the Bessemer or other similar process, and he casts it into a hollow cylindrical ingot. He takes this lugot whilst still very highly heated and passes it through a series of pairs of grooved rollers set in different planes—say, alternately vertical and horizontal. The first pair of rolls take the ingot, and reducing and elongating it pass it to the second pair immediately beyond, and this pair passes it to a third pair, and so on, until the desired reduction is obtained. Each successive pair of rolls is driven at a surface speed greater than that of the rolls immediately in front, so that, allowing for the elongation of the tube and the reduction of the ection, equal quantities of metal may pass between all the pairs of rolls, gripping the ingot in equal times. A stationary mandril passes between all the rolls, and carries a bulb at the nip of each pair of rolls.

STEAM-ENGINES.—The invention of Mr. Humphrys. Hull. consists

carries a bulb at the nip of each pair of rolls.

STEAM-ENGINES.—The invention of Mr. HUMPHRYS, Hull, consists in constructing them with a valve cylinder between the said cylinders, situate parallel with or immediately adjacent to them, the valve cylinder being furnished with openings of adequate dimensions at each end communicating with the top and bottom of the steam cylinders. In this valve cylinder the inventor places two piston valves, one at each end, fitted with suitable metallic packing rings: through each of these valves a straight passage is formed to convey the steam from the high to the low pressure cylinder; a curved passage is also formed to convey the steam from the low pressure cylinder to the chamber between the two piston valves and thence to the condenser.

Decrease of the condenser.

TREADMATIC STAMPS AND HAMMERS.—The invention of Mr. W. Hydroxen, Hayle, consists in connecting with the cylinder or the piston-rod directly to the driving-crank, while the piston-rod or the cylinder is hinged to the hammer-block or stamp-head working between guides, so that the cylinder with its piston and rod together constitute an elastic connecting rod, connecting the driving-crank with the hammer-block or stamp-head. The cylinder is provided at a point either above or below, or both above and below, the piston with one or more cocks or valves, by opening or closing which more or less the action of the air cushions may be regulated so as to diminish or suspend the blow.

Therating Minupart Over Minuschief Control of the control PNEUMATIC STAMPS AND HAMMERS,—The invention of Mr. W. USBAND, Hayle, consists in connecting with the cylinder or the piston-rod di-

TREATING MINERAL OILS .- The object of the invention of Mr. J. TREATING MINERAL OILS.—The object of the invention of Mr. J. E. DUYCK, Glasgow, is the removal of the objectionable blueness, cloudiness, or apparent turbidity, which occurs in various mineral oils, and the invention consists in adding to the mineral oil a substance which is soluble in or mixable with the oil, and of the class known as nitro-compounds, and obtained by treating hydro-carbons with nitric acid. Nitro-benzole is the substance of the class which is used, and the inventor finds that the commercial quality of it, which generally also contains other nitro compounds, answers the purpose. The proportion of nitro-benzole to be employed in each case will vary with the quality and condition of the mineral oil—in other words, with the more or less purified or refined state of the oil, and with the amount of blueness present.

or refined state of the oil, and with the amount of blueness present.

MAGNETISM AS THE NEW MOTOR,—An electrical journal has an interesting description of the application, of electro-magnetism as a motor. It says that, in introducing the matter, the axiom that a given magnetic force is the exact product of a given consumption of zinc or chemicals must now be challenged and put to proof. We confront now the proposition that although the electro-motive force may be in the battery, yet the manetic power which follows its application is capable of indefinite chargement without increase of the initiative agent; also, that the fact exists that when a magnet is performing its maximum work the battery which started the magnetic power is most at rest. In other words, that the magnetic power is not proportioned to the size or consumption of the elements of a battery, although dependent upon it as an initial force, the application of which to practical use is as follows:—A Daniels battery of four cells, the ingredients of which were the bichromate of potash in the prorus cell, and diluted sulphuric acid of ordinary strength in the outer vessel, Beneath it, locked to the floor, an iron circular frame, 18 in. in diameter, im 5 in. long, and of the width of the frame. Into these are inserted five cores, colled with No. 14 covered copper wire, standing out from the frame and firmly attached thereto. In the interior was a wheel on whose rim were set six additional magnets, same as on the iron case, and so set that the faces of the magnets in their revolutions would meet with each other at different, yet regular, periods, corresponding with the double crank device in locomotion to prevent a dead center. By acting on the periphery of the wheel, of course all loss of power was avoided. On the shaft which extended from the magnet wheel was placed a between the start of the wheels, as they were equivalent. On connecting the wires great rapidity of motion was at once required, the floor shaking violently with the power developed. Wo

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.— Market active for West Chiverton, Grenville, East Grenville, Prince of Wales, South Condurrow, Carn Brea, Great Wheal Vor, and Cook's Kitchen, at advanced prices. West Chiverton, 39 to 41; Grenville, 4½ to 4½; East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 28s.; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4%; Carn Brea, 50 to 55; Great Wheal Vor, 5% to 5%; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 21; Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; Uny, 4½ to 4%; North Crofty, 1% to 1%; Taquaril, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2%; Eclipse, 22s. to 24s.

20 to 21; Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; Uny, 49½ to 4%; North Crofty, 1½ to 10; Taquarli, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 2½ to 23½; Edipse, 22s. to 24s.

Monday.—There has been but very little business doing to-day, the attention of the dealers being chiefly occupied in preparing for the settlement. Devon it the dealers being chiefly occupied in preparing for the settlement. Devon it of the dealers being chiefly occupied in preparing for the settlement. Devon it of 40½; Providence, 32 to 34; East Lovell, 26 to 27; South Condurrow, 49½ to 1 4½; Great Wellow, 10s. to 10s.; Great Wellow, 10s. to 10s.; Great Retallack, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Taquarli, 21s. to 23s.; Sweetland Creek, 33½ to 4.

TUESDAY.—Good demand for Grenville, East Grenville, Great Wheal Vor, 53½ to 6; Tankerville, 12; to 13; Carn Brea, 80 to 55; South Condurrow, 43½ to 6; Devon Great Consols, 100 to 106; West Chiverton, 38 to 40; West Seton, 125 to 130; East Caradon, 5½ to 5%; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Taquarli, 21s. to 23s.; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½.

WEDNISDAX.—Market rather quiet, the dealers being busy with the settlement. Grenville, 2st Grenville, 12st 50; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, and Carn Brea.

THURSDAY.—Market very dull. Taquarli, 2st Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 40; East Corelli, 26 to 36; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 67 to 43; Cook's Kitchen, and Carn Brea. Hingston Down advanced to 22s. 6d. buyers. 18 to 54; Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 25; East Lovell, 24 to 25; New Beldon, 15s. to 20s.; West Chiverton, 36½ to 57½; Taquarli, 2st to 43; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 40; Tineroft, 43; Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 25; East Covell, 2t to 25; New Beldon, 15s. to 20s.; West Chiverton, 36½ to 57½; Tineroft, 45 to 43; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 40; Carn Brea, 35 to 55; Hagston Down, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; East Lovell, 25

Mining Correspondenge.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, March 16: I am proud to say that our prospects in Rule's cross-cut, north from the deep adit east, is of such a character that we may expect a discovery at any moment, and I have great hopes that I may be able to say so on Monday next. The No. 2 adit east is still driving in good ground for ore, and in stoping down the north side of this level there is every appearance that the ore we have here will continue eastward. The stopes in back of No. 2 adit east look well, in fact better than last reported. Our dressing operations are being carried on with vigour, and I am happy to say we have a full supply of water for that purpose. Our last sample of 10 tons of ore realised 111. 11s. per ton.

ing operations are being carried on with vigour, and I am happy to say we have a full supply of water for that purpose. Our last sample of 10 tons of ore realised 111. 11s. per ton.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, March 15: I find our cross-cut is driven south 49 fathoms from the north lode; the ground is easier for driving, and we think from present indications the engine-shaft lode will soon be met with. I find 12 fms. from the north lode we intersected some branches; I have put the men there to open on it, and find it to be improving as we go cost. I broke some rich copper ore this day from the lode, and think as we got off the influence of the slide the lode will greatly improve, as in the shallow adit we had to drive a few fathoms, when we had a splendid lode. The north tin lode, in bottom of the shaft, is looking well; it has a strong, masterly appearance, and is worth 18; per fathom for tin.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, March 16: The ground at the engine-shaft has much improved in character, and is much easier for sinking, and the lode is intersected. Driving by the side of the lode is continued in the 103 east and west, and the outward appearance of the lode in these levels is very promising. The lode in the 90 east is 2 ft. wide, worth about 3 tons of per fathom. The rise in back of this level is yleiding from 5 to 7 tons of ore per fathom, and is a fine looking lode. The lode in the 90 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 35 east is now 2 ft., wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, and yleiding some good work for tin, which will be saved; the lode altogether is looking better than it has been for some time past. The lode in the winze in this level is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work.—South Lode: A great change has taken place in the 47 east; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some rich stones of green carbonate and black oxide of ore and mudic. The lode is helde younged of nice looking gossan, and the killias is very congonial for the production of ore.

change has taken place in the 47 east; the lode is 18 in, wide, producing some rich stones of green carbonate and black oxide of ore and mandic. The lode is chiefly composed of nice looking gossan, and the killas is very congenial for the production of ore.

Bilaen Caelen.—Thomas Kemp, March 13: I went over this mine on Monday, and beg to report as follows:—The progress made in sinking the engine-shaft below the 10 continues to be very slow indeed, owing to the ground being very jointy, and it is also on its edge, which makes it very troublesome for opening. The lode in the 10 cast from shaft is the full width of the level, composed of killas and friable spar, internixed with lead ore, and worth of the latter about 30 cwts. per fathom. I am pleased to say this level is opening out a good length of ore ground, which can be taken away at a little cost. The cross-cut north from the old adit has crossed a brauch of spar about 6 in. wide, carrying copper and mundic, which can be taken away at a little cost. The cross-cut north from the old adit has crossed a brauch of spar about 6 in. wide, carrying copper and mundic, which is letting out a strong feed of water. I am rather inclined to think this will not prove to be the north lode, and I think it advisable to continue the drivage of this level some little distance further. We have not yet communicated the old adit cast with the main adit west, as during the past fortnight the ground between these two points has been exceeding hard, and the men have made but little progress. However, we can very distinctly hear the sound from one place to the other, and hope in a short time to get a hole through. The engineers are getting on well with fixing the engine and crusher. We shall lose no time in getting the machinery to work, as there is a good pile of ore ready for the crusher. I have but little to report this week, as I was obliged to take some of the men from the levels to assist the quarrymen in raising stones for the completion of the buildings. The short sinking fro

port. In the cast end, in this level, the lode is now being taken up, būt so far as can be seen it is not very productive. The 13, cast of Polyear shaft, is worth 3t. to 4t. per fathom, the lode at present being small. The stope above this level is worth 10t, per fathom; and that above the same level, south of the gossan, 6t.

per fathom.

BRONFLOYD,—T. Kemp, March 15: No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: The part of the lode carried by the 8t end west has a much better appearance than for some time past, and is now producing nice stones of lead ore. I have put six men to stope the lode in this same level close by, and west of, the winze to its full width, and I am pleased to report that it is yielding! to nof lead ore per cubic fathom. All other places are much the same as stated in my last report. At No. 4 shaft the walls of the engine-house are up, the engine is fixed in its place, and we are now only awaiting the delivery of the pumps which you purchased at Pant-mawr Mine.

BRYNAMBOR.—J. Williams, March: The shaft is down 12 fms. below the adit level, and from the adit level to the surface there is about 6 fms. of backs—Western Level: This level has been driven about 6 fms. from the engine-shaft; the former workers have driven in the north part of the lode on the soft part, and left the main part of the lode standing to the south. I put the men to blast a few holes in the level, and we found a good mixture of lead or as far as we had gone. I am pleased to inform you the lode is looking very promising, and I believe you will have a good mine in depth. I advise to cross-cut through the lode at this point, at the olde has been split by the cross joint shaft, copen new form a junction at the eastern part of the sett; if cannot say the exact point yet. I advise driving the east of the engine-shaft. There are two or three other lode has been split by the cross joint, as the lode rousing this level. I would recommend a cross-cut north and south, to prove the lode at this point, as the lode has been split by the complement of

deep adit level, at Dolfawr, is without change since my last report. All other operations are going on well.

BWLOH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, March 14: The lode in Ritchie's shaft, sinking below the 70 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, blende, and a mixture of lead ore. The lode in the 70 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, but I do not see any improvement in value since my last report. The stopes in the back of the 70 fm. level are worth 18 cws. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, unproductive for lead ore; I am daily expecting an improvement in this level. The stopes in the back of the 69 fm. level are worth 16 cwst. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 69 fm. level are worth 16 cwst. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 69 fm. level are worth 16 cwst. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 69 fm. level are worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 40 fm. level cast is 4 ft. wide, composed of lead, killas, and blende—very much improved since last reported. All other operations are going on as usual.

CAEGYNON.—March 14: Good progress is being made in sinking the engineshaft below the 50; we shall be down the required depth for a 60 by Saturday mext.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 east is yielding occasional stones of lead. In the 50 west end the lode is divided by a horse of killas, our driving is on the morth part, which is small, 4 in. wide, for this width yielding good lead. The lode in the 40 west is exceedingly promising, yielding some good stones of lead, and letting out much water. The stopes in back of the 40 west are worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom.—South Lode: The 10 west on the 10 in the 10 in the 50 east of the 10 in vinze, are worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom.—South Lode: The 20 west end the Junze, are worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom.—South Lode: The 20 west end the Junze are worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom.—South Lode: The 20 west end is opening out much as usual.

CALDBECK FELLS.—P. Hawke, R. Trevarthen, T. Lamb, March 15: Th

tribute ground. The tribute pitches in back of this level are turning out much as usual.

CALDBECK FELLS.—P. Hawke, R. Trevarthen, T. Lamb, March 15: The 20 west, on north lode, improves slightly, now worth for lead from 2½ to 3 cwts. per fathom. The north lode cast in this level is worth for lead 7 cwts. per fathor. The caunter lode south-east in the 20, at Junction shaft, towards the junction with the great south lode, is worth for lead 13 cwts. per fathom. The north lode is morth for lead 13 cwts. per fathom. The 10 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 13 cwts. per fathom. The north lode in the deep adit west is 4½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, with a little blende intermixed. We are cutting into the hanging side further north in the level on the new lode, where the been previously spoken of took place, and find it so far to be all lode staff, which consists principally of quartz, with spots of copper, lead, and blende. The rise in the back of the deep adit, on the new lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fathom. The 30 west, on the north lode, is worth for lead 13 cwts. per fathom. We are pleased to intimate that we sampled last Monday (the 13th) for one month, computed, 110 tons of lead and 20 tons of copper, total 130 tons of ore. We have since last evening very severe frost. CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, John Davey, March 14: No change has taken place in this mine worthy of remark since the report for the meeting.

CAPPAGH.—W. Thomas, March 13: At the engine-shaft in sinking for fork and taking down the lode we find some small vedus of the skip-shaft, in the 104, present a very promising appearance. The end west, which has been opened,

mostly consists of quarts and good grey stones, intermixed with rich purple copper ore and crystallised bright grey ore, of a silvery appearance, about 3 feet wide, and as far as we can yet see the iode altogether is about 5 feet wide. In the end east the lode is about 4 ft. wide, mixed with purple ore, quartz, &c. In Kilty's winze, sinking under the 94, east of skip-shaft, the lode consists of quartz and carbonate of lime, intermixed throughout with purple ore. In Lorden winze, sinking under the 94, west of the skip-shaft, the lode consists of quartz and carbonate of lime, intermixed throughout with purple ore. In Lorden winze, sinking under the 94, west of the skip-shaft, the lode has slightly improved, but 1 do not anticipate much improvement until we have passed through the hard bar of ground, which will probably last a fathom or two more; we had, however, a more unpromising lode when we began to sink Kilty's winze. The other places are without alteration. We are busy altering the cage of the steam, whim for wire-rope, erecting new pulley-stands, dressing ore, &c. CEFN BRWYNO.—James Pauli, March 15: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, &c., the following bargains were set: —The engine-shaft to sink below the 92, by six men, at 250s, per fathom, for 12 fms., or the requisite depth for a 104 fm. level. The 92 to drive west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 168s, per fathom; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, producing 14 ton of lead ore. The stope over the 92 fm. level, 60 fms. east of shaft, is set to four men, at 57s. 6d, per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 80 to drive east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 135s, per fathom, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead ore, and of a most promising appearance. The 80 to drive east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 135s, per fathom. The slope over the 80 fm. level, 65 fms. west of shaft, to four men, at 67s, 6d, per fathom, where the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of lead and 1 ton of blende ores per fatho

meet with a valuable loge at this level. All verse parties the same value as last reported. We will send you full particulars of the various points of operation next week.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, Jas. Thomas

ous points of operation next week.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, Jas. Thomas, March 11: Sturt's Engine-shaft: The sumpmen are engaged in driving the 200 end east and the 205 west; the lode in each is unproductive at present. The 130 end, east of Crenver shaft, is not so good as when last reported on, now worth 51. per fathom for tin.—Pelly's Engine-shaft: The 210 east is cleared to the present end, and we have put four men to drive it. The 210 west is still full of mnd and stuff. We have not been able to make so great progress during the past week as we could have desired, owing to a breakage in the top steam seating, which was repaired for the time, and we now have ready a new one to replace the same. We have set another pitch in the back of the 210 west, to four men, at 5s, tribute. This makes three pitches east of the engine-shaft. All other tutwork operations are without change. We hope to clear the 210 west in the course of another week. After this is accomplished we shall at once begin to put in the balance-bob at Pelley's 120 fm. level, in order to drop the pitwork below the 210.

CWM ERFIN.—March 14: The lode in the 57 fm. level is 18 inches wide, of no value. In the 57 fm. level, east of the winze, the lode presents a similar appearance; 7 fms. remain to be driven to hole. In the 45 fm level holde is 1 ft. vide, poor. The strata of a lighter colour, which is more congenial for lead ores. The four stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32 fm. level west is 1 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and spots of copper ore, carrying a nice wall, and more kindly. The pitch in the bottom of the 29 fm. level is worth ½ ton per fathom. The 20 fm. level, west of the south eross-cut, is being worked as a mere trial; the lode carries a small vein of lead on each wall. In the 10 fm, level, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the stope in the bottom of deep addit level the lode is 1911 up 110 branches and is full

adfi level the lode is split up into branches and is full to leet wate, such is very coarse work.

GWM VRON (Lead).—John Kitto, March 13: The improvement in the 12 fm. level, west of engine-shaft (referred to in my last report), still continues, and never looked better than at the present time. We are now putting a stope over the roof of the level, in order to ascertain whether the ore holds up or not, and so far the result has been very satisfactory, as the lode still maintains its great width, and is worth 25 cwts, of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. The great similarity existing between this and the Van lode, together with most of the other productive Welsh lead mines, cannot fall, on examination, to convince the most sceptical of the great value and importance of this property, and I am more than ever satisfied that the time is not far distant when the profits from this mine will favourably compare with the best and most productive lead mines of the county.

similarity existing between this and the Van lode, together with most or not other productive Weish lead mines, cannot fail, on examination, to convince the most sceptical of the great value and importance of this property, and I am more than ever eatisfied that the time is not far disated when the Pole and mines of the county.

EAST CARN BERA—J. Rodda, March 15: The ground is a little caster in the 60 fm. level cross-cut north, which on Friday last was set to drive by four men, at 161, per fathom. We also set the 50 to drive cast on No. 1 lode, by four men, at 44: 10s, per fathom; the lode is looking very promising, being 1 ft. wide, constaining of quarts, mundic, and good saving work for copper ore. The flow constaining of quarts, mundic, and good saving work for copper ore. The flow constaining of quarts, mundic, and good saving work for copper ore. The flow constaining of quarts, mundic, and good saving work for copper ore. The flow constaining from the value of the state of the state of the progress in forking below the 70 during the past week.

EAST DOLWEN.—J. Davis, March 15: Having again dailed this ground, and confirmed my former figures, I have to-day, as requested, started a cross-cut south from the value sufficiently high on the hill-side above the My-herin River to make dressing-floors, and to deposit debris below, as suggested in my first report. This cross-cut level is to be formed 7 ft. high by 3 ft. wide, is to reduce the state of th

south side; this elvan also contains a little tin.

EAST WHEAL BASSKT.—J. Lean, March 15: The middle lode in the 140 cast is full 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, iron, and peach, producing occasional stones of copper and tin, but not sufficient to value. The 130 cross-cut north is now driven about 12 fms. in the civans, ground a little harder, water from the end increasing, nothing of the lode open yet. The 130 cross-cut north is progressing very abow; ground very hard; present price, 25i. per fathom. The north lode in the 110 gound very hard; present price, 25i. per fathom. The north lode in the siope cast of Martyn's winze, in the back of this level, is worth for tin about 12i. per fathom. We have commenced a cross-cut north from the copper lode, to intersect the north lode 10 fms. ahead of the present 110 fm, level end; driving at 6i, per fathom; but I think the distance to drive will begreater than at first calculated, for as the 110 end progresses statward its divergence from the copper lode intersect the north lode 20 fms. ahead of the present 110 fm, level end; driving at 7i. per fathom. No change to notice elsewhere in the mine. EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetz, March 13: The lode in the 25 cast is 3 ft. wilde, and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom—agood lode. The 0 let in the 85 cast is without change. The lode in the 75 cast is worth 5 tons; and the winze sinking below the 65 will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above this level west will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above this level west will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above this level west will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above this level west will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above this level west will produce for the length (9ft..) 7 tons, and the rise above the law of copper ore per fathom. EAST WHEAL LOYELL.—R. Quentrall, March 15: The north lode, 9 fms. below the 70 never looked better. There is no alteration to

EXMOUTH (Silver-Lead).—R. Trevithick, J. Cock, March 10: The deep adit and south is poor, but much more kindly; many strings of lack throughout the

EXMOUTH (Silver-Lead).—R. Trevithick, J. Cock, March 10: The deep adit end south is poor, but much more kindly: many strings of jack throughout the ground. In the shallow level south a very good lode is coming up in the bottom of the end, 2 ft. wide, lead clean from jack, and much like the lead in the rise coming up from below; there will be no difficulty in boiling this piece of ground, as it is evidently the same lode and the same shoot of ore, and when complete it will open up a fine piece of ore ground, and give us good air; and if it continue to rise as it now appears this end in a few days will be worth 201. per fm.—Quartz Lode: In the north end in the shallow level the lode is big, producing lead and jack—a very tidy lode.

— March 13: There is no material change since the 10th, except that the lode in the shallow level south appears to rise as the end goes forward, and it holds its full size, and quite as good as when first cut in the bottom of the end. We dressed last week about 14 tons blende, and 7 cwts. lead.

March 14: The lode in the shallow level south is now worth full 201. per fm., and still inclined to improve; there is also a good lode in the rise below, coming up from the deep adit. The deep adit end is now producing a little fine lead, and the lode widening; we may soonexpect an improvement here.—Quartz Lode: North in the shallow level the lode in the end is big, lead and jack—a very good lode. Townsend's pitch, on lead lode, is still good, and I may say altogether we are looking well.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. Verran, March 18: In driving the 45 south, on the lead lode, there is no chanze to call for special remark; we have still quantities of sulphurous mundic, internixed with quartz and lime, with every prospect of lead ahead. In the 35 west we are through the cross-course, and the copper lode is beginning to show on the western slide of the same; we look forward to opening up a productive piece of ground in this direction, and shall immediately resume the slinking of the western winse, w

I to tans of lead in the bin by Saturday, and from 12 to 14 tons of behand. I hope to have against the end of the month about 15 tons of lead, and from 10 tons to have against the end of the month about 15 tons of lead, and from 10 tons able then to dress both separate, and keep both crushers going along. We have four liggeren already in their place to dress the lead as soon as the crusher's at a surface.

do AWTON COPPER.—6, Rowe, G., Rowe, Jan., March 11: During the past week at a surface.

do AWTON COPPER.—6, Rowe, G., Rowe, Jan., March 11: During the past week the state of the control of the state of

ready for market, and anothor 20 ton soon after, if the weather keeps favour

ready for market, and another 20 of 300 atter, a the weather keeps tayourable for dressing ore.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, March 14: At Vucheslas new adit, driving west, the lode is small, yielding occasional stones of lead ore, with strong faces of lead in the country, which leads me to expect a change shortly. There is a little more water in the end. At Smith's shop end the lode is about 10 in, wide, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and :pots of lead ore; the end is very wet, and slow for progress. In the stopes in the back of the 8, west of Sutton's shaft, the lode has rather improved, now worth 6 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, —Owen's Lode: We have got on some good ground here last week, where we found good lead, and have not reached the bottom yet. In consequence of so much wet this work has been rather slow, and the places letting down so much surface water, I fear unless the weather settles we shall have to discontinue it for a few days.

urface water, I fear unless the weather settles we shall have to discontinue it or a few days.

HARWOOD.—W. Vipond, March 13: We have no change worthy of notice in he end of the level here—rather more vein, and easy to drive, but very little re. I expect some men coming daily to start sinking the Spa shaft.

HELVELLYN.—J. Muse, March 14: In the east and west vein, in No. 1 level, o the east, there is no material change since last week's report; if anything here is more ore. In the old vein, in No. 2 level, to the north-east, there is sea spyrites, and the ore has diminished. A check is putting in on the south-ast side, and the discharge of water increases. In No. 3 level there is not any hange to notice.

change to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, March 15: The lode in the
110, both east and west of cross-cut, continues a fine course of ore, worth on an
average full 50, per fathom, and is most promising in both directions. Full report to morrow. James Richards, March 16: In Bailey's shaft, sinking below the 140, fair

— James Richards, March 16: In Bailey's shaft, sinking below the 140, fair progress is being made, and the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, peach, and saving work of copper ore. In the 110 west, and west of the cross-cut, the lode is still a fine course of ore, worth fully 40f, per fathom, looking exceedingly well; and in the 110, east of the cross cut, the lode is a splendid course of ore, worth 80f, per fathom, or an average of 60f. per fathom. There is no other alteration in any part of the mine.

KING ARTHUR.—Emanuel Hitchins, March 15: The shaft is sunk about 5 fms, below adit level. In taking down the lode at this depth we find it still about 2 ft. wide, and well deficed, with two nice walls of flookan. It is composed of mundle and soft spar, mixed with rich yellow copper for about a foot in width, which will produce 2 tons of good ore per fathom. The remaining part of the lode contains good stones of sliver-lead. A few days struct sent a sample of the copper ore from the shaft to Mr. M. W. Bawden, of Liskeard, for assay, which gave a produce of 28% per cent. for copper, and 12% ozs. of sliver to that on. This result is highly satisfactory. The ground in the bottom of the shaft still continues the same fine killas, with several droppers or feeders coming into the lode, all containing good stones of lead, blende, and copper. We are now below the sea level, and quite free from water, consequently I should now advise placing another pare of men in the shaft, so as to sink as quickly as possible to the 20. The men in the cross-cut in the adit are making good progress, and the dressing of ore is going on as fast as our limited means of doing so will permit.

LOYELL.—J. Nancarrow, March 18: There are six men stoning on the great

gress, and the dressing of the segment of a last as on minimum and the segment.

LOVELL.—J. Nancarrow, March 13: There are six men stoping on the great lode, east of the shaft, and we proceed at once to clear the old workings westward, where we shall soon commence breaking the lode also. At the stamps the strips are finished, we are clearing for the silme pits, and preparing for round breaking.

gress, and the dressing of ore is going on as fast as our limited means of doing ... IOVELIG.—I. Nancarrow, March 13: There are six men stoping on the great lode, east of the shaft, and we proceed at once to clear the old workings west ward, where we shall soon commence breaking the lode also. At the stamps the strips are finished, we are clearing for the sline pits, and preparing for round the process of the strips are finished, we are clearing for the sline pits, and preparing for round the process of the strips are finished, we are clearing for the sline pits, and preparing for round the process of the strips are finished, we are clearing for the sline pits, and preparing for round the process of the strips are strips and the strips are strips. A strip of the strip are str

NORTH DOWNS.—James Williams, March 14: The lode in the sump-winze is still worth 201, per fm. During the past week we have discovered branches falling towards the lode from the north, and, as the main part is almost going down perpendicular, will soon unite with those branches, when a further improvement may be expected. In the 60, west of cross-cut, we have several branches in the end, and at times producing good spots of ore, but not a regular lode, being still disordered by the side. The level driving in the en i of ground in bottom of the 60 is looking very promising; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 81, per fathom. The rise in back of the 70, west of western winze, is very wet, but by its appearance we hope shortly to communicate it with the 60; the lode is at this time squeezed up by a capel, producing a little ore, but not to value. We have been skimming the stope in bottom of the 70, in the junction of the south and main lodes, and in putting this stope west we have a splendid lode of copper ore, worth fully 221, per fathom; this shoot of ore is now opened on for 15 fms. in length, and has every appearance of further extending. The 40, west of cross-cut, on the main lode, as far as the lode is taken down, presents kindly appearances; about 8 in. wide, very porons, and worth for copper ore, 71, per fathom; this sud is in close proximity with the clvan course, which but seldom fails in this mine to prove productive. We have not cut anything new in the 20 cross-cut, south of Bennetts', since our last report. The 85 has not been prosecuted with the energy we could wish, on account of the recent influx of water, but we hope shortly to be able to continue the dressing without intermission. We shall sample on Wednesday, the 22d inst., about 140 tons of good quality ore.

NORTH POOL.—March 16: At Ballarat shaft, shaking under the 52, the lode looks more favourable for becoming productive than 1a has before done since we commenced sinking, and the undertile is less. We have put two men to clear out some debris fro

2 tons of copper.

NOETH TANKERVILLE.—R. Waters, March 16: There is no change to notice

in the engine-shaft sinking below the surface. The tributers are still raising good ore, and in getting out foundations for the new buildings we are constantly good ore, and in getting out foundations for the new buildings we are constantly good ore, and in getting out foundations for the new buildings we are constantly good ore, and in getting out to exist to the west of the said adit shaft. I hope to be able to commence the to exist to the west of the said adit shaft. I hope to be able to commence the buildings men styl-Lake.—F. Phillips, March 15: New Shaft: The ground is somewhat harder for the present, but I do not think it likely to continue for any somewhat harder for the present, but I do not think it likely to continue for any length of time we sunk a little over 2 fms. last month, and it was set on Saturleagh to niture, at 171. les per fathom. I hope to be able to give more particular of the quarry iode next week.

OLD TREBURGETT.—Wm. Hancock, March 15: Just come up from underground. Things in engine-shaft going on very favourable, but wa'er very quick. ground this afternoon to put on a pump. At Massey's shaft no doubt we we shall stop this afternoon to put on a pump. At Massey's shaft no doubt we had not stop to clear it now. We find a short cross-cut put in the eastern side, shall not stop to clear it now. We find a short cross-cut put in the eastern side, shall not stop to clear it now. Tregay, J. Thomas, March 11: Sump: The year is still very quick, and in the bottom of sump requires more timber than anticipated; notwithstanding these difficulties fair progress has been made in staking; good stones of tim still present themselves in the cross course. The lode in the 140 west end is worth 101, per fathom. In the trip-plat being cut in bottom of this level the lode is 12 feet wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of black tim per quibe fathom. The lode in the 120 north rise is at present disordered by the cross-course, producing occasional stones of tim, and letting down water freely. In the 100 east, nor

The lode in the 89, driving north of shaft, is 2 ft, wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fathom; the end is letting out water freely, which is a good indication. No otherchange calling for remark.

PENHALE WHEAL TOR.—W. H. Martin, March 15: The progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 140 is not so good, owing to the hardness of the lode; it is of a similar composition as last reported. In the 130 cross-cut we have cut the lode; at this place it is split with a horse of ground or killas standing between the two, but the north part does not underlie so fast as the south part, so that a little below this level the two parts will unite again. We shall be able to see more of it in a few days.

PENHALES.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, March 11: The 70, west of engine-shaft, is worth 81, per fathom, and the stope above this level 81, per fathom. The 60 west is producing some tinstuff, but not to value. The stope in the back of the 60, on the north lode, is worth 101, per fathom. At the flat-rod shaft the 50 m. level cross-cut north is being driven to intersect the north lode. At the Pink Mine the 60, west of Giynn, continues unproductive, and the 50 west is worth 81, per fathom. The lode in the Shop shaft, below the 40, is producing saving work, and so also is the 40, east of this shaft. At Sarah's the 17 cast is worth 81, per fathom.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—J. Nance, March 14: Flat-Rod Shaft: The sinking of the shaft is proceeding as favourable as circumstances will admit; we have cut a large stream of water in the botton level, which at present, until it is drained.

BERRAN CONSOLS.—J. Nance, March 14: Flat-Rod Shaft; The sinking of the shaft is proceeding as favourable as circumstances will adult; we have cut a large stream of water in the botton level, which at present, until it is drained, is enough for our small lift of pumps to keep; the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing stampling work. In the 30, driving west, we have cut into the capels of the lode about 1 foot; it is letting out plenty of water, and yielding good stones of thi; in our next we hope to give its width and value. In stope in backe of slevel the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth from 3L to 6L per fathom. In the 20, driving west, the lode is worth 2L, per fathom. In the 20, driving west, the lode is worth 2L, per fathom. In No. 1 stope the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 3L per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is worth 7L, per fathom. The western shaft is divided and cased down to the 10; to-morrow they will begin to cut a plat for sinking.

western shaft is divided and cased down to the 10; to-morrow they will begin to ent a plat for sinking.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, March 14: The 90 cross-cut is progressing with all possible speed. In the 77 cast we are diviving by side of lode, which we hope to take down the early part of next week. In the 77 west the lode west of cross-course is 4½ ft. wide, the south part of it yielding good stones of copper ore, worth 51, per fathom. In the 65 east we are driving by side of the lode, which will be taken down early next week. In the 55 cross-cut north the ground is a little easier for progress. Winze in the 65 west is worth 64, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 east are worth on an average 104, per fathom each. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 84, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 84, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 84, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast worth 104, per fathom. The stope on the bank of the 45 east worth 84, per fathom.—Silver Department: In the 20, west of Queen's shaft, there is no change to notice. The stope in the back of the same is not quite so good, now worth 304, per fathom.

**Weath March 15: We are driving by the side of the lode in the

the back of the 65 cast are worth on an average 10t, per fathom each. The stope in the back of the 55 cast worth 10t, per fathom. The stope on the bank of the 45 cast worth 8t. 55 cast worth 8t. per fathom. Sliver bepartment: In the 20, west of Queen's shaft, there is no change to notice. The stope in the back of the same is not quite so good, now worth 30t, per fathom.

QUEEN.—W. Knott, March 15: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 30 below adit, east of engine-shaft, and shall take down the same in a day of two and test its value. In the 30, west of shaft, we are rising by the side of the lode, and the lode here will be taken down to-day and to morrow, and drawn to surface, samples of which we shall also test for tin, so as to be prepared to tribute pitches on the copper lode are looking well, and the more carring fair wages in their respective pitches.—Silver Department: In the 10, east of Paull's winze, the lode in this end is 2 feet wide, all of which we are asying for the amalgamation works; the lode is also carrying a leader of carbonate of iron, lead, and silver about 2 in, wide, from which we have broken since my last five bags of silver ore of moderate quality. The stope and rise in the back of this level have yielded during the pasts week six bags of silver ore of moderate and one ditto of good quality.

REDMOOKL.—F. Bonnets, March 18: The lode in the 25 west is producing low quality tinstuff, with a leader of black copper ore. The lode in No. 1 stepe, in the back of the 25; is worth 7t. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 6t. per fathom. The lode in the action of the stope and rise about 4 fa. cast on now well ventilated. Since last reported we have opened about 4 fa. cast on now well ventilated. Since last reported we have opened about 4 fa. cast on now well ventilated. Since last reported we have opened about 4 fa. cast on now well ventilated. Since last reported we have opened about 4 fa. cast on now well ventilated. Since last reported when the north wall is reached a change w behind the present 80 end) to intersect the known vein, and east from the bottom of the above-named winze to intersect the side lode, called the string, upon which we are driving and stoping in the 65. We shall, therefore, drive the 80 south, on middle lode, as formerly, and drive the cross-cuts indicated by the nine men who have sunk the winze to which I made mention; by this arrangement we do not increase our monthly cost, but feel certain of making discoveries that will add to our sales of ore. The end going north out of the 65 fm. level, on what is called the string, continues to open productive ground for stoping. The stopes in the roof of the said level, on the string, are yielding their usual quantities of lead, the lode varying in productiveness from 1 to 3 tons per fm. 1 believe you are aware that this profitable run of ground is standing whole from the roof of the said stopes upwards, and is yet untouched below the 65. The 65, north of No. 2 cross-cut, on Roman velu, is in a lode 4 ft. to 6 ft. wide, which is a good course of ore throughout; the ground continues hard, a feature highly characteristic of the surroundings of our great lead deposits in Shropshire. We shall soon be in a position to commence a winze behind the said end, to go down in a nearly solid course of iead, in readiness for the coming up of the 80 fm. level. The 65 south continues to maintain its usual character; the men are now stripping down the lode to the footwall, and up close to the end, the product being rich, and in large quantities. The forebreast, as well as the roof and bottom of the level, shows great and rich course of ore; this end is now up to within about 10 fms. of the caunter, or first north lode. We purpose commencing a winze some 3 fms. behind the present end here in the course of a fortnight, which will start in a lode worth 12 tons of lead ore per fathoun. The stope in the back of the 65, on the above mentioned lode, will, we think, be holed to the cross-cut out of the winze from the 59 before this week is out;

is over 13 fathoms below the aforesaid level. Within the next two months the winzo will be down, and the 65 commenced north and south of it—a lode worth (say) 9 to 10 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 50 cross cut east, to cut side lode or string, is progressing favourably. We have completed our dialings, and shall commence a new shaft from surface, to go down in the centre of the ore ground, some day next week. Our next sampling, of 100 tons of lead, the produce of the month of March, will take place on April 6. We are well forward with the fathous of the said parent of tons. We are in correspondence with an engineer-

gl soore 18 fathoma below the aforested level. Within the next two enoths the winzs will be soon, and the ex-commence more in south of the sole worth or will be soon and the commence of the sole worth of the so

to drive south by four men, stented 2 ms, or tests to see that the wheeling staff; very good killas ground, and thickly impregnated with mundle. A piece of ground to strip down on the north side of new shaft, and a piece of ground to stope in bottom of the adult level, as directed, by six men, per bargain of 104; the lode is composed of gossan, spar, and good dressing work for copper ore; this is not the main or productive part of the lode, but the ground must be taken away to facilitate the driving of the adultevel. Dressing operations are progressing favourably.

— G. Rowe, March 14; Tin Department: The lode in the 14, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide on the tin-bearing part, and showing indications of improvement in that direction. The engine-shaft will be in course of sinking on the eastern shoot of tin so soon as the necessary work is accomplished for that purpose. The lode going down in the deepest point of the mine is looking well, and the tinstuff going through the stamping-millis is turning out quite equal to our expectations.

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WEST BASSET.—G. Lightly, March 15: In the 134 west the ground is becoming ea-ler, and the lode shows indications of becoming more productive; its present yield is about 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. We have no alteration to

sent yield is about 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. We have no alteration to report elsewhere.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, March 15: Martina's Shaft: Clymo's lode, in the shaft sinking below the 85, is producing stones of ore. Allen's lode, in the shaft sinking below the 85, is producing stones of ore. Allen's lode, in the shaft sinking below the 85, is producing stones of ore. Allen's lode, in the same remarks will apply to the lode in the cross-course. The winze sinking below the level will produce 3 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below the 12, west of the cross-course, read to shaft of water, and is worth 12. Per fathom. The 100 east is worth 7t, per fathom. The lode in the 120 east is improving, letting out a worth 12. Per fathom will be worth 12. Per fathom. The 100 east is worth 8t, per fathom. The 100 east is worth 6t. Per fathom. The back of the 80 is worth 9t, per fathom. The 60 east is worth 6t. Per fathom. The back of the 80 is worth 18t. Per fathom. The 60 east is worth 18t. Per fathom. The 6thom. The seast is worth 18t. Per fathom. The ground is some level, driving east of the cross-course, the lode will produce 2½ tons per fathom. The back of the 80 is worth 18t. Per fathom. The 6thom. The 6thom. The 6thom is some level, driving east of the cross-course, the lode will produce 2½ tons per fathom. The shaft of the per fathom. The fatho

forward to a change here shortly. The ground in the 3/1 int. 18 to the change of favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. No other change of importance to notice,

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Pope, jan., March 14: We have communicated the 10 with the bottoms on the carbona, and broke some very rich tinstuff from here to day. I have put a pair of men to stope down some of the cast end of the bottoms; if it continues as good as it is now we sail derive great help from here. I am sorry to say that we met with an accident a Tressure shaft to-day; the men blasted a hole, and, unfortunately, cut the words harred in two parts; the men blasted a hole, and, unfortunately, cut the words harred in two parts; the men blasted a hole, and, unfortunately, cut the words have the saftermoon, so I hope the water will be out, and staking resumed to-mrow morning. I will send you a longer report in the latter part of this week.

WEST JEWELL.—J. Mayno, March 16: Greene's Engine-Shaft: I am very pleased to say that we have reached the stull in the back of the 12 this morning; the men are now engaged putting in a pump, and dropped 9 feet to-day, and I hope next week to be in a position to write fully on this level. They are the part of the commenced to draw the tributers' that unique shaft, is still product stones of tin, and has every appearance of a further improvement, We have commenced to draw the tributers' that unique shaft, is still product stones of tin, and has every appearance of a further improvement, We have commenced to draw the tributers' that unique shaft, it is till product the that is now dressed there is every probability that we shaft have about 12 tons of black tin, worth from 75l. to 80l. per ton, for sait in about four weeks hence.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESOUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, Jas. Donnal,

about 15 tons of black tits, worth from risk, to 86!, per ton, for sais in about four WEST MAIA, AND PORTESTICE CONSOLE, W.M. Stewels, Jan, Domail, March 16: West Maria Lode: The ?!, each of Williedfort's shaft, is a very kinding with the per control of the pe

lode. The lode in the rise in the back of the 210, south of this shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 9t, per fathom. During the last fortnight we have had a floor of spar in the winze shaking below the 182, which we are pleased to say is passed through; the ground now is good killas, the same in character as in the rise in the back of the 210, leading us to expect that no further change will be met with until a communication be effected. The pushing on of the 222 north of Smith's shaft being urgent, no lode has been taken down since last reported, worth 4t, per fathom. The tributers in back of this level will work their way through the lode as speedily as possible towards the bottom of the level above, being essential for ventilation, and for laying open of tribute ground. In the 210, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is somewhat improved, now worth 10, per fm. We sampled on Wednesday last, the 8th Inst., a parcel of crop silver-lead ore, computed 44 tons, for sale this day.

GREAT VOR.—The quarterly general meeting was held on Wednesday, and the details are reported in another column. The accounts, made up to the present time, showed a debit balance of 1494t, and it is estimated that it will cost about 1000t, to repair the damage occasioned by the accident at Ivey's shaft. The Chairman congratulated the shareholders upon the improved prospects of the mine, and stated that the committee did not deem it necessary to make a call, nor did they believe it would be at the quarterly meeting, to be held in June. The lode at Edwards's shaft—a most important point—is daily improving in value, while there are several points in the neighbourhood of Ivey's (although at present inaccessible) described by the Chairman as "offering great promise, and presenting every appearance of being in the vicinity of something likely to make returns," It is expected that all the necessary repairs will be completed, and the mine drained, in something like five weeks from the present time.

BRYNAMBOR.—Active operations are now going on at this mine.

drained, in something like five weeks from the present time.

BRYNAMBOR.—Active operations are now going on at this mine. The agent, Capt. G. Spargo, reports (March 7) that the lode is altogether standing in the bottom level, which has been driven by the side of it. A cross-cut driven into it is producing excellent ore, samples of which have been received at the London office, and the cross-cut is not yet through the lode. This important discovery very greatly improves the value of the mine. The machinery is working well, and the sinking of the shaft will continue regularly.

Example City **—In another column of this day's Journal

EAST TERRAS (Tin).—In another column of this day's Journal will be found an interesting report from a well-known and experienced captain—E. Bawden, of St. Blazey. This now favourite locality continues to attract very great attention; in addition to the mines already put to work, the old Blencowe will soon be full operation; a 70-in, cylinder is about to be fixed on it, and this, too, by a private party, who seek no publicity or issue of shares. So much for success in an old new district, as disclosed at the now Great Terras Mine.

WEST CHIVERTON—(from a Correspondent.)—Surprise is expressed that the committee of management do not put forward some statement contradicting the many disconcerting rumours now so freely circulated with reference to the financial condition of this mine. Reticence affords a show of truthfulness to the statements, which, if untrue, should be officially contradicted without further delay.

if untrue, should be officially contradicted without further delay.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE (Redruth).—The works at these mines are being rapidly pushed forward, as may be learned from the following report of Capt. Stephens, under date March 13:—

"I have got two shafts secured, and the ladder-ways in down to the adit, and have one horse-whim on the ground; I expect to have another ready in a few days, so that when the directors visit the mines next week they will have something to see that the works are progressing."

The directors purpose being on the mines in a few days to complete arrangements and enter into contract for 200 heads of stamps, or their equivalents. They await proofs of the prefensions of the professed improved and recent inventions to supersede the old Cornish stamps. Should they prove successful they will be adopted; if not, the old method will be immediately carried out, as tin ore will be raised in large quantities as soon as the drawing apparatus is fixed.

At GREAT WEST CHIVESTON two more ladge of a second contract of the contract o

At GREAT WEST CHIVEETON two more lodes of a promising character are being laid open. The cutting of a junction of two lodes is expected in driving 16 fms. further on No. 3 champion lode.

CHONTALES MINES.—The mail which arrived on the 14th inst. brings the following intelligence respecting the gold mines of Nicaragua:—"The newsfrom the English mining companies in Nicaragua is favourable. The Javali Company are now working with profit, and great interest is manifested by the natives from the favourable yields of newly-opened portions of the mine."

yields of newly-opened portions of the mine."

EBERHARDT AND AURORA,—Advices have been received to the effect that the wire-way, the completion of which has been retarded by the unusual severity of the winter, would be finished in about a fortnight or three weeks. The detailed accounts for the January working (stated in the telegram received some time since to amount to \$20,000), show an actual profit of \$27,044, equal to more than 5000l. This result is realised by the small mill, provided with only 10 heads of stamps, while the International Mill, now thoroughly completed, contains 60 heads of stamps. An annual profit of 100,000l, was the calculation made at the formation of the company, from Eberhardt and Aurora Mines, yielding ore averaging \$40 per ton, but results show an average of something like \$130 to \$140 per ton, in addition to which the Ward Beecher Mine (recently acquired), is proving itself of equal, if not greater, value than either Eberhardt or Aurora. It is computed that the International Mill will produce a net result equal to at least six times the profits yielded by the small mill at present in operation. mill at present in operation.

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET,—Up to within the last two or three days the market continued dull and inactive, but the slightly favourable reaction just now apparent in the tin market has had a tendency to inspire more confidence among the dealers in mine stock, and consequently prices have decidedly recovered, and business has partially revived.

The lords have declined to take the LEVANT MINE and materials

at a valuation; they will not grant new setts, without restrictions as to mode of working, which the adventurers will not entertain; in fact, no arrangements can be come to between the adventurers and the owners of the sell. The result is, the mine and materials are to be offered to the lords, and on their non-acceptance the materials are to be self. A func that has been worked half a century, sold 1,000,000. worth of ore, and given 250,000f. in profits, is to be extinguished because lords and adventurers cannot agree. West Briton

FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES

The under-mentioned firms, with the sanction of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States, are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the NATIONAL LOAN, authorised under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Authorise the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

Subscriptions will accordingly be opened at their respective offices, on Friday, the 10th day of March inst.

The amount proposed to be issued is \$200,000,000 (two hundred millions of dollars), redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the first day of May next, payable quarterly in coin in the United States, at the offices of the Treasurer, and assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government.

The bonds will be issued in the United States, where the principal will also be reimbursed.

bonds will be registered or i sued with coupons as may be desired by sub-ers. Registered bonds will be issued in amounts of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$100.

scribers. Registered bonds will be issued in amounts of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$100, \$500, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The bonds and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes and dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local anthority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the secretary of the Treasury.

The price of issue will be par, or at the rate of 1022, 7s. 6d. sterling (being the equivalent of 91 at ex. 4s. 6d. to the dollar) for each five hundred dollars. Subscribers will be required to deposit, at the time of application, \$2 on every \$500 applied for, and the balance will be payable on the lat day of May next. The subscriptions will be transmitted to the United States, where the bonds will be delivered.

The subscriptions will be transmitted to the United States, where the bonds will be delivered.

Payment may be made, either in cash or in bonds of the United States, known as "Five-Twenty" bonds, also at their par value—at the rate of £1027s. ed. sterling for every five hundred dollars, allowance being made for accrued interest at the exchange of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Forms of application and copies of the Acts of Congress authorising the issue may be obtained from either of the under-mentioned firms.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO., 8, Bishopsgate-street Within. CLEWS, HABICHT, AND CO., 5, Lothury.

JAY COOKE, MCULLOCH, AND CO., 5, Lothury.

JAY COOKE, MCULLOCH, AND CO., 40, Lombard-street.

J. S. MORGAN AND CO., 22, Old Broad-street.

MORTON, ROSE, AND CO., Bartholomew-lane.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

Dated in London 9th day of March, 1871.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Collieries in North Durham, their Workings and Machinery, No. XIII.; Coatbridge Tin-Plate Works, Scotland; Mine Captains, and their Education; Industrial and Technical Education (R. Hunt); Inspection of Mines in South Staffordshire; Mines Regulation Bill; South Wales Colliery Company; Patent Laws, and Parliamentary Proceedings (F. W. Campin); Patent Law Legislation; Improved Puddling-Furnace; Roofing Slate and Killas; Terras Tin Mine, and its Locality, &c. (J. H. James); Ore-Dressing, No. I. (E. G. Spilsbury); Geology of Siam; Mining in Nevada (F. Evans); Mining in Sweden (W. Synnock); Mining in Cardiganshire and Monmouthshire; South Condurrow, and the late Dividend; New East Lovell Mining Company; Taquaril Gold Mining Company—Boiler Explosions, and their Prevention (illustrated)—Successful Application of Compressed-Air Machinery to Coal Mining—Somersetshire Coal Fields—Mining by Machinery—Obtaining Motive-Power—Canadian Lubricating Oils—Great Carolina Marl Bed—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Mining on the Pacific Coast—Copper Ore Sales—Patent Matters, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, MARCH 17, 1871.

COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d.	IRON. Per ton.
Best selectedp. ton 76 0 0-	Bars Welsh in London 7 5 0
Tough cake and tile 74 0 0- 75 0 0	Ditto to avelvo 7 9 c. 7 8 0
Sheathing & sheets 75 10 0- 77 0 0	Nail rods 7 5 0- 7 15 0
Bolts 79 0 0	" Staffd, in London 7 7 6-8 0 0
Bottoms 81 0 0	Bars ., ditto 8 0 0-9 2 6
Old 66 0 0	Hoops ,, ditto 8 15 0- 9 5 0
Burra Burra 75 0 0-	Bars ., at works 7 15 0-8 0 0
Wireper lb. 0 0 10-101/d.	Hoops ditto 8 2 6-8 5 0
Tubes 0 0 1016-1034d.	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0 0
BRASS. Per lb.	Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 5 0
Sheets 73/d8d.	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 6
Wire 7½d7¾d.	Bars, common ditto 6 7 6-6 10 0
Tubes 9%d10%d.	Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 6 10 0
	Do., railway, in Wales 6 10 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing 7d71/4d.	Do., Swed. in London. None.
Sheets 61/6d	To arrive
SPELTER. Per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0-3 0 0
	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6-
Foreign on the spot £18 0 0-18 5 0	Do. Nos. 3,4,f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7 0
" to arrive 17 15 0- —	Railway chairs 5 17 0-6 0 0
ZINC.	" spikes11 0 0-12 0 0
In sheets £23 10 0-24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)£11 0 0	in London, p. ton 6 5 0- 6 10 0
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)£11 0 0	
TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
English blocks £130 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)12 10 0-13 0 0
Do., bars (in brls.) 131 0 0	, (hammered) 13 0 0-14 0 0
Do., refined 184 0 0	Ditto, in faggots15 0 0
Banca 129 0 0-130 0 0	English, spring17 0 0
Straits 128 0 0-130 0 0	and and alternative of a
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
	English Pig, com18 5 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 12 6- 1 14 6	Ditto, LB
IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 5 6-1 6 6	Ditto, WB 19 10 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 11 6- 1 12 6	Ditto, sheet 19 0 0
IC Coke 1 2 6-1 4 0	Ditto, red lead20 10 0
IX Ditto 1 8 6- 1 10 0	Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
	Ditto, patent shot 21 0 0
	Spanish18 0 0
* At the works, le t	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—There can be no doubt that the state of the Money Mar ket materially affects the position of metals. There have been anticipations that upon the settlement of the various discordant elements which have hindered the healthy development of the Metal Trade another and very serious obstacle would arise in the sudden derangement of the Money Market. It was thought that the introduction of foreign loans especially might cause a very rapid rise in the "Bank rate," and many who would have been been tempted by low quotations now current to come into the market have hitherto held back on this account; but as time wears on, and the Bank has only gone up ½ per cent. since the conclusion of the war, and things seem to be running on very much in their usual course, confidence in the quiet stability of the Money Market is being restored, and this (apparently the last cause of disquictude) is gradually disappearing. The demand for most descriptions of metals is improving, and as a rule prices are very firm; in some case a rise of some importance is looked for. Reports have reached us from France that very little damage is brond done to the rolling mills and other metal works of the country, and efforts are already being made to get the workpeople together, and put the trade in motion once more. As the French and Germans begin to come into the market as buyers of raw material a marked effect will be experienced. We do not look for a rapid rise in prices, unless unforescen speculation, which is not improbable, may set in, but we do anticipate a gradual development of trade as the result of a legitimate demand, which shall put our markets (so far as regards increased activity) upon a more healthy footing than they have occupied for some time past.

COPPER.—The market has become very steady during the week, although there is no great variation in prices to record, still the progress is satisfactory. The quietness and lull of the preceding week is giving way befo

Yellow Metal is in rather better demand, and prices are very firm. Ordinary good makes are quoted 6% sheets, and 6% sheathing. At the reduction of % for 4 ft. by 4 ft. sheets, a considerable number of indents could be given out.

IRON.—The improvement in the Report from the North of England, referred to in last week's Journal, has been supported. The prices of Middlesborough pig-iron are quoted.—No. 1, 50s. to 51s.; No. 3, 47s.; and No. 4, 46s., net cash. A certain degree of anxiety had been entertained regarding the returns for the past month, but now that they are published it appears that such fears were groundless, as there is a reduction in stocks and warrants of 2538 tons. Shipments to foreign ports are reported to be materially on the increase, and as the season advances they are expected to be very large. Under these impressions, it is not surprising that makers prefer holding for higher prices to foreing sales at present quotations. On the other hand, buyers do not manifest any haste to complete their contracts, because that are of opinion that as the demand increases the power of supplying that command will proportionally increase. There is a considerable and produced as a price, with an upward tendency. I should be a price of iron was highly be an abnormal demand having lately spring up in consequence of the Scotch strike, the ordinary trade being at the same time unusually brisk. The present price of iron was higher, and they seem to be coming from the third price of iron was higher, and they seem to be coming from the third price of iron was higher, and they seem to be coming from the third price of iron was higher, and they seem to be coming from the third population. We fully expect to hear shortly that this question has been satisfactorly than the price of iron was higher, and they seem to be coming from the third population. We fully expect to hear shortly that this question has been satisfactorly those of ward that the manifest and the process of the whole quantity have been shipped to America

LEAD.—A further advance of zs. od. to os. per ton has occurred in this metal during the week. Some purchases have been effected for export to China and America, but the disinclination of smelters to accept buyers' limits has in a great measure restricted transactions. The market closes very strong, and still higher prices are looked for.

BPELTER.—The position of this metal is fairly maintained, although

there is not a large business doing. Public sale of 100 tons of English zine is reported at 221. 17s. 6d. to 231. 2s. 6d., net cash on delivery. QUICKSILVER.—Business has been done at 5s. under last week's price, and the price in first hands is now quoted at 11l. per bottle. Tin.—Transactions during the week have only been for small parcels for consumption. Notwithstanding that the enquiry has been thus limited, the market has presented a firmer appearance. It frequently happens that for a short time previous to the Dutch sale speculators come into the market and make "bear sales" of the upon terms corresponding with those of the Dutch sale. The fact of the marked absence of such transactions at the present time may be assumed to be an indication that the prevailing opinion is to the effect that it would be unsafe to "bear" that market. Telegrams during the week from Holland state that the market there is unchanged.

TIN-PLATES continue in fair request.

IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The Iron Market continues steady, with an improved tone, buyers being more willing to enter into business. The demand for telegraph—wire, Iron fencine;-rods, and drawn wire is improving, both for home and export, orders having been given out for gen many this week to some extent for those kinds, to the Shropshire and Stafford, shire mills. There is more activity in the hoop market, the demand being for the Cotton States of America, and coopers' for Spain, France, and the Good own railways are offering specifications for best marked bars and use Iron, own railways are offering specifications for best marked bars and use Iron, or repleatsh their stores, and we have this week more enquiries for best boiler-plates and galvanised sheet-iron. Orders to some extent have been given out for best plates this week, both for Austria and various ports in the German Empire. There is a better feeling in the rail market, but we hear of no large contracts this week, the rail-makes being cautious, and, probably, will continue to avoid heavy contracts until the wages question is settled in South Waies. The pigiron market in all parts of England is firmer, and we hear that the manufacturers both in Staffordshire, Middlesborough, and Scotland show more disposition to increase their stocks on the pig-banks of the forges. If we report any change in price of finished iron, it must be the turn of the market in favour of marked Staffordshire bars, both North and South, are well maintained, and for this class of fron the demand is healthy and increasing; this remark, however, cannot be applied to second and third class bars made in South Stafford; shire. The demand for tin-plates for the United States is good, and the makers are generally well off for orders. Perhaps this branch of the trade presents better prospects at the present time than we have been able to report during the last 12 months.—Corphill, London, March 17. IRON TRADE-(Griffiths' Weekly Report) .- The Iron Market con-

THE COPPER TRADE.—J. Piteairn Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, March 15)—The market has been dull since our last, and Chill bars are difficult of sale at 20s, decline upon our then quotations. Furnace stuff is firmer, owing to its scarcity, but the demand for English copper is not satisfactory, even at some decline upon official quotations. Chill advices are to hand this morning, dated Feb. 3, and speak strongly of reduced productions. Quotations are 64f. 10s, for Lota brand Chill bars, 65f. for current brands, and 66f. for favourite ones; 71l. per dozen ingots, 72l. for Urmeneta, 13s, 3d, to 13s. 6d, for good ore and regulus, 14s, 9d, for Corcoro barllia. Business transacted during the fortulght comprises on the spot here 48g tons bars, at 64f. 10s. to 66l, per ton, and 24 tons Lota ingots at 71l. per ton. To arrive, 325 tons bars, at 64f. 10s. to 67l. per ton, and 50 tons barflia at 18s, per unit. At Swansea, 90 tons bars, at 65f. 5s. to 66l, per ton, and 1843 tons ore by tender. Average produce, 224f per cent.; average price, 13s. 2d, per unit. Arrivals here during the fortulght of West Coast S.A. produce—Atacama, from Carliac, with 28 tons bars, 204 tons ingots, and 50 tons barflia; Arauco, from Carrizal, with 886 tons regulus. At Swansea—Emmeline, from Carlizal, with 685 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

Total ... 5029 ... 9069 ... 14,368 ... 1568 ... 602

Representing about 21,400 tons fine copper, against 17,700 tons fine copper March 15, 1867; 19,500 tons March 15, 1868; 5800 tons March 15, 1868; 5800 tons March 15, 1868.

Messrs, James and Shakspeare,—No business has transpired in furnace stuff, but bold resembles.

march 15, 1870; 10,500 tons March 15, 1869; 8500 tons March 15, 1865.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—No business has transpired in furnace stuff, but holders seem firm at present rates. Sales of bars have been comparatively small. Lota has changed hands at 64½ cash, and 64½ to arrive shortly. Good ordinary brands at 651, to 65½ cash, and best brands at 661, cash. On the 11th inst. telegrams arrived from Chill, advising charters during first fornight in February to the extent of 1000 tons pure (400 tons of the same being in bars and ingots, and the remainder in ores and regulus), against 1007 tons pure in the corresponding period of 1870. There are several enquiries about for Australian, which is firmly held; as yet, however, no transactions have occurred. English remains dull, and both raw and manufactured can be procured on slightly easier terms.

oured on slightly easier terms.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—About 500 tons of Chili bar copper have changed hands at from 641. 10s. to 651. for "Lota" cash and arrival, and 651. to 661. 10s. for better brands, according to quality and prompt. Fine foreign copper has been but little enquired for; some large orders have, however, been given out for English raw copper. We have heard of no transactions in furnace stuff. Manufactured is still in small demand. On March 10 the telegram in advance of the Chili mail of 16th February came to hand, advising charters of only 320 tons of fine copper—viz., 50 tons in bars and ingots, and 270 tons fine in ores and regulus. The Chili letters state very positively that the recent small charters are really owing to a decided reduction in the Chilian production, and that this year the exports thence will show a considerable falling off from the quantity shipped in 1870. N.B.—We have given the telegram just as received from our correspondent at Valparaiso. We understand, however, that therefare other advices making the charters 1000 tons—viz., 400 tons in bars and ingots, and 600 tons fine in ores and regulus.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, March 16)—Soda: Caustic soda not quite so active at 12l. to 12l. 10s.; white, 60 per cent., 13l. to 13l. 10s. Soda ash firm at 1 15-16d. to 2d. per degree, Soda crystals unchanged at 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s. Bi-carbonate, 1ll. to 1ll. 10s. Salt cake, 3l. 2s. 6d. Glauber salts, 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d.—Nitrate of Soda: 16l. per ton is now the current price.—Potash, Muritates: 80 per cent. in some cases has been sold at less money, but business is restricted by the high figures quoted; 9l. 17s. 6d. to 10l. 5s. fo.0, would be taken for stated parcels. Prussiate: Yellow, 1s. 1d.; red, 1s. 1ld. to 2s. Saltpetre quiet. Refine1 at 33l. to 3ll. Foreign, 26l. to 29l.—Alum: 6l. to 6l. 5s. for loose lump; in export barrels, 7l.; ground, 7l.—Ammonia: White and grey well enquired for at 16l. 7s. 6d. to 16l. 12s. 6d. Brown unchanged at 14l. to 14l. 10s. Carbonate, 6d. per 1b. Bleaching powder obtains full values—10l. 15s. to 11l. per ton.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty copperas selling at 52s. 6d. to 55s.; dy; copperas, 52s. Chioride of iron, 6l. Prassian blue, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 23l. 10s. to 24s.—Arsenic 6l. 15s. to 17l. 5s. for fine white powdered.—Acid: Tartaric unchanged at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; oxalic, 8½d.; sulphure, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.; carboile, 1s. to 1s. 1d. Magnesia: Epsom salts, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 17s. 6d. for refined.—Olls: Olive, 48l. to 50l.; spindle, loom, and dense olls, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon; pure white Norwegian cod liver oil, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per gallon. Pitch duil, and prices 13s. to 18s. on the spot. Benzole steady at 2s. 9d. to 3s. for 50 per cent..—Disinfectants: Patent in considerable demand at 5l. per ton. Carbolic, 10l.—China-clay: 23s. per ton. Pyrites remains very firm for this year's consumption.—Phosphates, Mineral: 60s. to 65s. for 60 per cent. Estramadura, 1s. 2d. per unit. Solible, 25 to 30 per cent., 2 s. to 2s. 3d.; and 50 to 60 per cent. at 2s. 6d. per unit.—Manganese: 75s. to 80s. for 70 per ce CHEMICALS AND MINERALS,-(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET occupied the attention of the dealers in the early part of the week, and the market was generally depressed, with lower quotations. Towards the close of the week, however, a demand sprung up for two or three tin mines, and which, consequently, improved in price.

up for two or three tin mines, and which, consequently, improved in price.

The mines mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Tankerville, Cook's Kitchen, New Beldon, Drake Walls, Prince of Wales, Van Consols, West Seton, Wheal Uny, Marke Valley, North Crofty, East Lovell, South Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, Great Wheal Vor, and a few others.

West Chiverton have been very largely dealt in, and rose to 41, in consequence of the official circular to which we referred last week; but they leave off flatter, at 364, 374, West Frances have been in demand, and advanced to 34, 36. Devon Great Consols have also been actively dealt in at 1024, 1074. Carn Brea, 54 to 56; Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 22; Bronfloyd, 2½ to 2½; a good improvement has taken place in the bottom level. Blaen Caelan, 1½ to 2; the lode in the 10 below adit is wider than the level, and yields fully 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. A great length of ore ground is now opened both in this and in the level above, which will be broken away at

both in this and in the level above, which will be broken away at very little cost. Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.

West Maria and Fortescue, 25s. to 30s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 124t. 0s. 6d. counts showed a balance against the adventurers of 1241.0s. 6d. The costs, however, are only charged up to the end of November. The copper ore sold to Feb. 9 realised 18721.17s. 4d.; mundic sold on Feb. 28. 1501.: total, 20221.17s. 4d. The amount due to merchants, 8071.5s. 4d. The winze sinking in bottom of the 71 east will soon form a communication with the 82, and should the lode continue as valuable as at present, and the 71 and 60 east continue to lay open ore ground, the mine will soon be placed in a better position. In reference to the lawsuit the committee report they have continued it, and are continuing to take all such measures as they sition. In reference to the inwests the such measures as the continued it, and are continuing to take all such measures as the continued it, and are continued to take all such measures as the continued it. Dolcoath, 130

continued it, and are continuing to take all such measures as they are advised are necessary to defend this suit. Dolcoath, 130 to 132½; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; East Lovell, 24 to 25; East Pool, 11½ to 11½, ex dividend of 5s. per share.

At Chiverton Valley meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 1798L 18s. 7d., and a call of 10s. per share (1500L) was made. The lead sold during the quarter was 119L 3s. 5d. The agents state they have still unabated confidence in the future success of the mine. Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Herodsfoot, 41 to 43. Marky Valley 71 to 71.

success of the mine, Great Laxey, 17\(^2\) to 18\(^1\); Herodsfoot, 41 to 43; Marke Valley, 7\(^1\) to 7\(^1\). Great Wheal Vors have advanced to 7\(^1\), 7\(^3\); at the meeting the

accounts for the quarter showed a balance against the company of 1494., but no call was made. The lode in Edwards's shaft is reported worth 1502, per fathom, and in the winze 1002, per fathom. Nanglles, 1 to 1½; North Crofty, 1½ to 2; Plynlimmon, 2 to 2½; Providence Mines, 34 to 36. Perran Wheal Virgin, 1½ to 1½; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 5932. 9s. 11d., and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The prospects are reported upon as very favourable, and in driving the 36, north of Wilson's shaft, the agents calculate they have about 25 fms. to drive to reach the West Chiverton east and west lode. South Condurows have advanced to 5, 5½; South Crofty, 12 to 14; South Frances, 31 to 33. IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; AND IN THE MATTER OF THE RHEIDOL UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

RHEIDOL UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are
REQUIRED, on or before the 17th day of April. 1871, TO SEND THEIR
NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the particulars of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS,
and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of THEIR SOLICITORS, if any, to ROBERT
PALMER HARDING, of No. 8, Old Jewry, London, the Official Liquidator of the
said company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official
Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, TO COME IN and PROVE THEIR SAID
DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard
MALINS, at No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoin's Inu, in the county of Middle-ex,
at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will
be EYCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such
debts are proved.

e EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any Policies are proved.
Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1871, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the salt hambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
MAKINSON AND CARPENTER. 3, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Official Liquidator).

Dated this leth day of March, 1871.

TO FURNACE MANAGERS. TO FURNACE MANAGERS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON as
He must understand the MIXING and SMELTING WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.
He must understand the MIXING and SMELTING OF HEMATITE IRON ORES,
and have had considerable experience in the MANAGEMENT of FURNACES,
and in the production of GOUD BRANDS of PIG-IRON.
Address, with copies of testimonials, and stating past experience and salary
required, to "The Smelting Company," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Ficetstreet, London.

SPELTER WORKS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL WORKING
FOREMAN. Must read and write well.
Apply, stating experience and wages required, to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL
Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by an active Young Man, of 25 years of age, a SITUATION as UNDERLOOKER. Is well accustomed to the working of coal and ironstones in the Brymbo districts. Can talk the English and Weish languages; also a good scholar, and would make himself generally useful. First-class reference can be given as for honesty and sobriety, &c. Apply "L.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

north of Wilson's share the West Chiverton east and west lode. South Condurrows have advanced to 5, 54; South Crofty, 12 to 14; South Frances, 31 to 33.

Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10; the produce for March is 100 tons of lead ore, and the mine is progressing satisfactorily; the shaft will be down to the 95 fm. level by the end of the month, and within two months the 65 will be commenced north and south, in a lode worth 9 to 10 tons of ore per fathom. Parys Mountain, 3 to 3½; the sale this month realised 988%, and two or three important points are soon coming off. Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; the lode in the 100 east is worth 20%, per fathom; a stope above this level, for 3 fms. long and 6 ft. high, will produce at least 120% worth of tin; the lode in the north shaft, sinking below the 100, is worth 10%, per fathom. East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; the lode in the 95 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; the 75 east is worth 25% per fathom; No. 1 stope, 5 tons; the lode in the 65 is worth 7 tons per fathom; the points in operation are worth in the aggregate 41 tons of copper ore per fathom. Spearne Moor, 18 to 20; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Tincroft, 46 to 48; Trumpet Consols, 21 to 22; Van, 54 to 56; Van Consols, 1½ to 1½; West Seton, 125 to 135; Wheal Crebor, ½ to ½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8½ to 9½.

New Beldon, 15s. to 20s.; the lode in the adit still improves, and is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The directors have made a call of 5s, per share. Wheal Uny, 4½ to 5. Hingston Down shares have advanced to 22s. 6d., 25s. Eberhardt and Aurora shares have advanced to 22s. 6d., 25s. Eberhardt and Aurora shares have alto 17, 18. Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 4. Taquaril shares have again been flat, and leave off 19s. to 21s. Chontales, ½ to ½; the advices show 365 ozs. of gold, obtained from 1101 tons of stuff, and a profit of 130%, on the month. The lode at San Antonio is in good ground, and yields 10 dwts, of gold to the ton. Thornhill Reef, 1 to 1½. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 1½ to 1½; at the meeting the p WANTED, a SECOND-HAND TRANSIT THEODOLITE.
Apply, stating particulars of price and maker's name, to Mr. W.
BELL, Neath, Glamorganshire.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

THE OWNER of a valuable PATENT for the VENTILATION of MINES wishes to DISPOSE of HALF of the PATENT to a Gentleman it capital at his command.

Apply to Vaughan and Son, Patent Agents, 54, Chancery-lane, W.C.

GENTLEMAN, of large experience in IRON-MAKING and COLLIERY MANAGEMENT, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Colling particulars, to "Box Y," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleetet, London.

BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE GENTLEMAN, proceeding abroad, is OPEN to an OFFER for the PURCHASE of his FIFTY fully paid-up SHARES (£1) in this promising mine. See report in last week's Journal. A reasonable offer the circumstances will be entertained. Full particulars will be furnished. dress, "M.P.," H. Good and Son, Stationers, 60, Moorgate-street, E.C.

NEAR THE VAN MINE. ON SALE, a FREEHOLD ESTATE of THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN ACRES.
Apply to "A.B.," New Mills, Berriew.

TO CAPITALISTS.

profit on the quarter was 3424, 11s, 5d., and a balance carried to credit of next account of 450l. 6s. 3d.

The market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange, towards the close of the week, exhibited a great degree of activity, especially for Van shares, which have advanced to 56 on purchases induced by the low price of the shares, and the accumulating amount of reserves. Tankerville and Roman Gravels shares have participated in the upward movement, and large purchases have been made. West Chivertons, on various rumours, have again been flat. Great Wheal Vor shares are in demand at an advance, on an improvement in the mine. Tincroft shares remain steady. In foreign mines, the chief attention has been directed to Eberhardt and Aurora shares, which have advanced to 18 buyers. St. John dél Rey and Sweetland Creek shares have also been enquired for, the latter on the expectation that another dividend will be shortly declared. The advices from the mines are good. Frontino, Eclipse, and Taquaril shares are flat; a large number of shares have been sold in the latter, which at one time forced the price down. Birdseye Creek shares remain steady; the title is being investigated, and the deeds of conveyance to the company will be doubtless ready for registry in a few days, after which the results of the working will accrue to the company. The following are the closing quotations:—Assheton, 3½ to 4; Tan-yr-Allt, 1½ to 1½; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10; Devon Great Consols, 100 to 105; East Lovell, 24 to 26; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; Great Wheal Vor, 7½ to 8½ Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Tincroft, 46 to 47; West Chiverton, 35 to 37; Almada, ½ to 1; Cape Copper, 8 to 9; Chontales, 5-16ths to 7-16ths; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 7½ to 8½ premium; Eclipse, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; General Brazilian, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Pacific, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½; St. John del Rey, 25 to 26; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 4; Taquaril, 3-16ths to 5-16ths prem. TO CAPITALISTS.

POR SALE, a CONSIDERABLE INTEREST in ONE of the MOST VALUABLE DIVIDEND-PAYING COLLIERIES in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, raising upwards of 380,000 tons per annum, and with unworked coal to last more than a contury at the present rate of production. Will be sold to pay handsome interest on the purchase money, calculated on an average of profits for several years past. Principals or their solicitors only attended to, For further particulars, apply to Messrs. H. DUNN and Son, Solicitors, Darlington.

ON SALE, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE; ONE 22 in, HORIZONTAL ENGINE.
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, eyilnders 13 in., with slot link motion. These engines are first-class, an Apply, Henry Parkinson, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

O'N SALE, ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, cylinders 14½ in., with copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Sharp, Stewart, nd Co., of Manchester. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinders, our wheels coupled. The above engine can be seen running.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE 12 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels coupled; copper fire-box and brass tubes.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 53 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 9 ft. ONE 36 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

del Rey, 25 to 26; Sweetland Creek, 3g to 4; Taquaril, 3-16ths to 5-16ths prem.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—We have had much animation in the mining shares. Wicklow Coppers recently fell fully 20s, per share, in consequence of the almost unanimous resolution of the shareholders to take up the chemical works at Arklow and to provide the means for working the same effectually, and for the purchase of them by a new issue of shares. But the probable benefit to be derived from the additional undertaking, which will, of course, become a large consumer, by the company's newly-acquired patent process for utilising their formerly unsaleable sulphur-smalls, is gradually rising in public estimation, and the shares, which only a fortnight ago might have been picked up as low as 6l., are improving in proportion as the prospects of the new undertaking are becoming more clearly understood. Orders for purchase and for sale come in, however, with daily fluctuations as to numbers, and, therefore, the price has rather a wide range—i.e., from 7l. 7s. 6d. sellers to 7l. 2s. 6d. buyers (2l. 10s. paid). Mining Company of Ireland shares (7l. paid) are rather steady at 7l. 5s., but Connorree shares have reached an advance of nearly 200 per cent. within the last six or seven weeks, being now readily taken at 11s. for cash, in response to the favourable character of the reports from these extensive mines. For account, 10s. 9d. is freely offered. General Mining Company for Ireland is also improving in public favour, and has risen from 17s. 6d. sellers to 19s. buyers, holders asking 20s. per share. Shallee Mine shares are steadily supported at par, or 10s. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares are not very firm at 19s. 3d., 19s. having just been accepted.

The Downson of Canada Oles Reference of the proper of the pro ONE BOGIE LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for barp curves; cylinder, 14½ in.; atroke,22 in. Copper fire-box and bras cubes. Made by Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. Will be sold cheap. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton. ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, two flues through each; will work at 60 lbs. on the square Inch. TWO

DENISH BOILERS, one flue through each, 20 ft. by 5 ft. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, 18-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding. ONE 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. ONE 8-horse FORTABLE ENGINE. TWO CLAY-GRINDING MILLS, revolving pans, 9 ft. diameter; solid cast-fron rollers, iron frames, complete. These are ery massive mills. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton. The DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY, to the formation of which, with a capital of 150,000*l*., in shares of 5*l*. each, reference has already been made, has given notice that the list of applications for shares will close on Monday for London, and on the following day for the country. Some particulars with regard to the prospects of the undertaking will be found in the Supplement to this day's Journal.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of HORIZONTAL WINDING N SALLE, UNE FAIR OF HORIZONIAL WINDING ENGINES, cylinders each 24 in. diameter, 4 tt. stroke, fitted with slot nk motion and Cornish valves; also, WINDING DRUM, 11 tt. diameter, 6 tt. dide, for round wire rope. Indicator nearly new, and will be sold very cheap. Also, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, stroke 4 tt., fitted with of link motion, Cornish valves, and winding drums. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

FOR SALE, ONE 25 horse power VERTICAL CONDENSING

PENGINE, £100.
ONE WATER WHEEL, 24 ft. by 2 ft. breast, £20.
ONE CRUSHER, £20.
TWENTY TORS of 8 and 9 in. PUMPS, at £4; and OTHER VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY. ALDRED and MAYNES, Machinists, 28, Pall Mall, Manchester.

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS, Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour, ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS. 24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS. H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.
Apply to Cant. PUCKEY, St. Blazay Cornwall.

Apply to Capt. PUCKEY, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY of every description and size, and for all purposes, should apply to FREDERICK MIRLS, Engineering Valuer and Agent, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, who has the contents of several engineering concerns for disposal (piecemeal).

A NGLO ANGERO S ECONDHAND MACHINERY

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY
Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the shareholders in the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company
(Limited) will be HELD at the office of the said company, No. 8, Austinfriars,
Londor, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March Inst., at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board,
J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

8, Austinfriars, London, 7th March, 1871.

HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Reglatered Office, 60, English-street, Carlisle. APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the REMAINING SHARES unsold to the shareholders, as authorised to be offered to the public at the Annual Meeting of shareholders, held on the 21st uit.

The balance-sheet, reports, &c., and full particulars, can be had by applying to the Servetary, at the above offices.

to the Secretary, at the above offices.

By order of the Board, R. PERCY ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.),
26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market price net. Investors and capitalists should read the "Share Exchange Times," published by P. D. and Co, at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van and other leading mines.

Read our remarks on page 216 of this day's Journal upon Roman Gravels, Plynlimmon, Taquaril, Great Vor. &c.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO BE LET-THE SINKING OF TWO PITS IN THE MERTHYR VALE, SITUATED NEAR MERTHYR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO BE LET, BY MESSRS. NIXON, TAYLOR, AND CORY, the SINKING of TWO PITS,—each is feet in diameter inside of walling and tubbing, to the bottom of the upper "Four-feet Seam" of Coal.

Estimated at about FOUR HUNDRED YARDS in depth, more or less, from the surface.

Estimated at about FOUR REALBARD ALLA STATES AND ALLA STATES. These two pits have already been sunk about 35 yards, and are now in the solid strata, walled and tubbed, and the water from the surface sand and allavial deposits effectually dammed back.

These pits will be let together, or separately.

Specifications and particulars can be seen on application to Mr. Brown, Manager, Navigation Colliery Offices, Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire; or to Mr. WALTER BELL, Agent, at the Merthyr Vale Colliery Offices.

The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

PRESERVED COAL.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS OF FOREIGN RAILWAYS, AND OCEAN STEAM COMPANIES, &c.

M. WOOD having recently patented a NEW and MORE ECONOMICAL METHOD of MANUFACTURING his CELEBRATED PRESERVED COAL BY IMPROVED MACHINERY,

PREPARED to TREAT (with Principals only) for the USE of the SAME.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY. THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves on the Anglesey branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the coiliery; and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.
Also SUPPLY best LAYGOCK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE BRICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-on-

Tyne.
Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in tandard candles, 32% candles.
For prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,

cices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,
ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND AGENTS. WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS' PATENT STEAM ORE STAMPER will shortly be READY FOR SALE.
Apply, for prices and particulars, to Willoughby Brothers, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

TO LET, an EXTENSIVE FIELD of FIRE-CLAY, of superior quality, near GLASGOW. Favourably situated for transit and the manufacturing of fire-clay goods. There is coal of excellent quality in connection with it.—Analyses will be shown, and further information given, by Mr. THOMAS MACINDOE, 10, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WE ST R H O S W Y D D O L M I N E locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE.

Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyllife, Rhoswyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhoswyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

MR. THOMAS CARTER, MINE SHAREDEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED, at close market prices of the day, in all the

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, CHESTER, will forward on application IMPORTANT INFORMATION with regard to TWO MINES which are certain to have a GREAT RISE IN PRICE in a few months. Messers. CAMERON and Co. devote special attention to Mines and Railways; they also effect Purchases and Sales, on the best possible terms, in Mines, Railways, Insurance, Hotels, Banks, Canals, Steam Ships, &c.; and every other description of Stocks, whether English, Foreign, or Colonial. OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

T U R Z E H I L L T I N M I N E.—
"Too late! too late!" will be the desponding cry of those who delay their application for shares in this spiendid property. Over 4000 shares have already been applied for. On the 28th of March the LIST will CLOSE. In another month these shares will be at a good premium; therefore, I say unto "One and All" that If you hestate another week your chance of fortune is lost. Be wise in time. Apply at once.

MENACCANITE is the name given to an oxide of titanium and iron which was found in the parish of Menaccan, near the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, many years since, in the state of small black grains. Recently the same mineral has been discovered in a crystalline state at Porthalla, which is the first time it has been found in this condition. This mineral, which promises to be valuable as producing a superior description of iron, is said to exist in a massive state in quantity in this locality. At present we are dependent on Norway for our supply.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.-At the Wigan Borough EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—At the Wigan Borough Police Court, before Mr. Lamb and other magistrates, Messrs. Wm. Hewlett and Isalah Booth, from merchants and powder dealers, trading under the name of Thompson and Co., were charged with having upon their premises in the Milligate, Wigan, a larger quantity of powder than the 200 lbs. they were allowed to keep by law as dealers. Inspector Burton examined the premises of the firm by virtue of a search warrant, and found in a coach house a cart containing 17 100 lbs. barrels, 15 of which he selzed. The magistrates, after retiring to consult, decided that an offence had been committed, and fined defendants id. per pound, and the powder to be forfeited. Mr. Peace gave notice of his intention to apply for a case.

MINES INVESTMENT.—A series of cleverly written notes with reference to the position and prospects of several Welsh and Devon and Cornish mines is contained in the circular just issued under the title of "Endean's Bureau of Selected Mines, a Guide to Bona Fide Investments." In addition to the mining notes and reports, there is a full-page share-list, giving full quotations of British and Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, and Commercial and Miscellaneous Companies.

....

ate.						Purchasers.
b.	28-Talacre	8 .	 £12	15	0	 A. Eyton.
rch	10-Great Laxey	100 .	 21	10	0	 Walker, Parker, & Co.
	-Powell United					
	-Cardigan Bay					
	13-Glogfawr					
	-Frongoch					Walker, Parker, & Co
	-Graiggoch	33 .	 11	10	0	 Panther Company.
	-East Darren			6	0	 P. Glover.
	-Goginan	32	 15	15	6	 Stock and Co.
	-Cwm Erfin	20	 15		0	 Panther Company.
	14Foxdale	100 .				Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
	-Stiperstones	80 .	 12	2	6	 P. Glover.
	15-Wheal Trelawny	44 .	 21	5	6	 Stock and Co.

BLENDE.

BLACK TIN.

COPPER ORE. Date. Mine. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

March 7—Caldbeck Fells 5 £17 14 6 Bibby, Sons, & Co.

— ditto 11½ 7 1 8 ditto

The Ticketings Papers of the last Cornish and Swansea Sales of Ores appear in the Supplement to this week's Journal.

the directors' report to be submitted states that the total receipts from all sources in 1869 were 232,336 milreis, as against 219,751 this year, showing an increase of 17,416 milreis, or about 7½ per cent.; if to this amount be added 16,040 milreis, which were outstanding in the shape of change tickets, the total increase in the receipts of 1870 would be nearly 14½ per cent.; its smallness in comparison with that of 1869 over 1868 can be most satisfactorily accounted for. The net revenue available for dividend (after writing off the whole of the working expenses and the amount paid for the redemption of tickets) is 48861, out of 5½ per cent. (free of income tax), making 12½ per cent. for the year 1870, which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 5½ per cent. (free of income tax), making 12½ per cent. for the year 1870, which will absorb 41411, leaving a balance of 7441, to be carried forward to new account.

At the Brazilian Street Railway meeting, to be held on Thursday,

COAL MARKET,-The fresh arrivals this week number 124 ships

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 124 snips. The demand for household coal was only moderate, and prices quote the same. In Hartley's a reduction of 3d, had to be submitted to-Haswell Wallsend, 16s, 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 16s, 6d.; Hart, lepool Wallsend, 15s, 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 15s, 6d.; Eden Main, 15a.; Harton Wallsend, 14s, 9d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 14s, 9d. Unsold, 9 cargoes: 25 ships at sea.

The Bank of England values for the week ending on Wednesday.

14s, 9d. Unsold, 9 cargoes: 25 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 39,785L, which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKINO DEPARTMENT there was an increase in the "public deposits" of 226,050L; and in the "rest" of 7986L; together, 50,615L; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 816,466L, and in the "seven day and other bills" of 65,611L; together, 882,657L, and the "seven day and other bills" of 65,611L; together, 882,657L, and in the "other seductios" of 727,958L; and in the "other seculties" of 724,137L.

The steward Cube has because the 92 silvag has a valued at 5150L, from

The steamer Cuba has brought 22 silver bars, valued at 5150%, from Mr. J. Ross Browne, late United States Mining Commissioner and

The allotment letters of the Glasgow and Cape Breton (Nova Scotia)
Coal and Raliway Company (Limited) have been issued. Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite has joined the board. The directors have drawn the attention of the
shareholders to the cable telegram in the newspapers of March 2, stating that
the House of Representatives of the United States have abolished the import
duty upon coal, which will materially enhance the value of the property of the
company.

Rotiges to Connespondents.

- * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be fled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference
- EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MINES.—The letter of your correspondent in the Type and Wear disrict, published in last week's Journal, confirmed an opinion I have frequently heard expressed among those interested in colliery workings—that boys are no use in mines if they are to be part of their time at school. As soon as a boy begins to earn any money it is quite useless to attempt to keep him at school, for he learns nothing if he goes there. Better to keep him out of the mines altogether until he is if or 12, and then leave him without restriction.—R. C.
- MAYE POWER.—Can any reader of the Journal state whether either of the propositions which have been made for utilising the power of waves has been actually tried, and, if so, where it can be seen in operation, and what is the average expense of construction calculated at (say) per horse-power per hour is
- —PROGRESS.

 Could any of your correpondents inform me what is the flux used in blast-furnaces in the hematite districts, and what proportion to ore used ?—J. W. B.

 COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.—" R. M." (Southampton).—The best work on the subject that you could send to a man of the class you mention—an overman with plenty of energy and perseverance—is that by Jonathan Hyslop. There is plenty of general information in it that would be quite as valuable in Pennsylvania as in this country; and even the few pages that refer to local matters would give many useful hints. We can forward you a copy on receipt of 15s, by post.
- Copper and Copper Ores—"Coniston."—The price paid for fine copper in the ore at Swansea on March 7 was 631. 4s. per ton, or 12s. 2d. per unit, whilst the price paid at Redruth was 601. 16s. 6d. for fine copper, or 13t. 1d. per unit.—the difference being, as "Coniston" states, 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton of fine copper, or 11d. per unit. The reason is obvious—at Swansea the produce was 224, at Redruth it was 7; therefore, there would be but 44 tons of Swansea ore to smelt to get 1 ton of copper, and nearly 144 tons of the Redruth ore. It costs about the same to smelt 1 ton of ore whatever may be the quantity of copper contained in it.

 ROSE AND CHINERROY.
- ROSE AND CHIVERTON.—Can anyone give me some reliable information respecting this property? What are the prospects of its becoming remunerative; and is it under good management?—SHAREHOLDER.
- and is it under good management?—SHAREHOLDER.

 ECLIFIE (Gold).—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the report of
 this mine, which appeared in the Journal of March 4. It must, indeed, be a
 source of great pleasure for the shareholders to see the raid progress this
 mine is making. I would strongly advise them to see the rich samples received
 a few weeks back at the office, and to study the report of Feb. 2; I feel they
 will then be but little inclined to part with their shares when such brilliant
 prospects loom in the future.—B, W. F.
- PEN-'ALL (Silver-Lead).—I wish some of the influential shareholders would impress upon the directors the necessity of sending to your valuable Journal the reports received from time to time. I have recently heard very favourable accounts, but with others look in vain for the same in the Journal.—A SHARE-
- NORTH TREBURGETT (late Tregardock).—In the Suplement to the Journal of March 4 I saw an article written by Mr. Albert Smith, on the prospects of mines in the North of Cornwall, among which the writer refers to the above mine; and after speaking very favourably of the property, he settles down by stating "the agent has lost his dial, and holed out to the soa in driving his level." I am a large shareholder in this mine, but have not time by this post to send you particulars. I hope, however (with your permission) to reply to some of his remarks in your paper next week.—A SHARHOLDER.

 SALES OF LEAD ORE.—The 12 tons of ore alluded to, as in last week's Ticketing, were sold from a small mine on Halkin or Holyweil Mountain, which the company now call the "Ashton Mine." It is a small concern, that went by some other name until lately. This is not the only mine that has had its name changed in this neithbourhood of late years—for instance, Long Rake to New Mark Dealing.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither
- SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL. Bailway and Commengial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 18, 1871,

COLLIERY VENTILATION.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.

No part of our duty is more gratifying than that of calling attention to evidences of progress in mining science, or to indications of the growing care in any of the colliery districts in this kingdom. It is no discredit to some fields that in neither of these respects do they bear favourable comparison with certain others. For instance, surprise should not be expressed that whilst in South Durham the death rate should be one life lost to every 197,924 tons of coal raised, in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire the rate should be one life to every 100,076 tons; for whilst the 30,805 coal miners, as per last census, were employed in the 163 collieries in the former district, the 25,235 miners in the latter were earning their bread in 550 collieries. Truly an amount of discipline prevails in South Durham which is not to be found in South Staffordshire; still the extent of the separate collieries leads to facilities in this respect which cannot be looked for where the takings are usexceptionably numerous, and frequently of very small extent. The same reason should account for the existence in the northern county of that engineering skill which is not the rule in Staffordshire. If in the last-mentionel district the fuel should be won under a state of things which is not applicable to Durham, only that is occurring which must be looked for as the reasonable outcome of the surrounding circumstances. We are not, therefore, of those who deem it their duty to be evermore pointing to the Black Country as the seat of everything unintelligent and unscientific. If in its death rate it is to be measured by the ten inspection districts in England and Wales, then it has four districts beneath it, notwithstanding that the number of collieries is nearly a hundred over those in either one of the other districts in the whole kingdom. The truth is that South Staffordshire and Worcestershire comprise a district whose natural face is not so black as it is often represented to be. And it continues its advance rage death rate for the ten years was 162.5; but that during the subsequent nine years—that is up to 1869 inclusive—the annual average death rate has been 110.8, thus showing a diminution of about 52 sequent nine years—that is up to 1869 inclusive—the annual average death rate has been 110.8, thus showing a diminution of about 52 lives annually. And as indicative of the continuance of the steady progress in life-saving which has set in, he intimates, apparently upon authority, that the returns for the year just ended, but which have not yet been made public, will show a still further diminution of the death rate.

This is very gratifying. Yet the other circumstances to which attention is drawn by the same correspondent are not of such a satisfactory character, in so far as they relate to what is being done underground in two at least of the collieries in the South Staffordshire district. After what we have just written upon that, one of the oldest of our coal basins, we have, we think, carned a right to speak of what may seem to us to be unprogressive features, without being charged with other than the most friendly feelings towards it. This Journal has no pet district; no pet theory; no pet crotchet. It aims at recording everything relating to the science of mining, and affecting the everyday life of miners, whether employers or employed, that may seem to us to be of interest to our numerous readers. It has a

further object: it desires so to use its influence as that in some small degree it may contribute to the material and the professional progress of the mineral and metal industries, and of all who are pecuniarily interested therein. With this object not only are our columns furnished with matter emanating from our own contributors; they are likewise open to the suggestions, and the comments upon such matters, of correspondents themselves personally interested in the topics of debate. Thus our many sidedness and our impartiality are, we think, demonstrated, together with the uninterested character of our motives, when we have to say that which may not be altogether praise.

The Government Inspector for South Staffordshire appears to have The Government Inspector for South Staffordshire appears to have deemed himself called upon to take action against certain colliery officials in this district, whom he believed to be responsible under the terms of the Inspection Act for consequences which contributed to the death of two young miners, each in a separate colliery, and upon different occasions; and he instituted against those officials the magisterial proceedings which the Act provides. There have been submitted to us the plans used before the magistrates, roughly describing the character of the workings in respect of their vertileting in or about which the deaths occurred each of them ventilation, in or about which the deaths occurred, each of them through the inhalation of carbonic acid. Our examination of those plans, and of the evidence tendered before the justices, has induced us to arrive at the conclusion that the Government Inspector did us to arrive at the conclusion that the Government Inspector did no more than his duty—that to have done less would have been to neglect his duty. As will have been inferred from what we said at starting, we believe in the mining progress of South Staffordshire. No little regret is, therefore, experienced by us when we perceive evidences which indicate the absence of a recognition of those principles of ventilation, even on the small scale which the proceedings in question embrace, that should influence the operations of all persons who have the control of this vastly important part of colliery management. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, writing at the close of Feb., 1869, upon the comparative freedom during the previous year of the South-Western district, of which he has the charge, from fatality by carburetted hydrogen, said:—

"Notwithstanding this good result, we must continue to be unrelaxing, and leave no exertion unattempted, either legal or technical, to fight against this scourge to the coal miner."

They are not dissimilar terms which we would employ in pressing

They are not dissimilar terms which we would employ in pressing They are not dissimilar terms which we would employ in pressing upon everyone having superior authority in the management of the collieries in South Staffordshire the importance of urging forward the tide of progress which has, undoubtedly, set in thereabout, notwithstanding that here and there are little bays and creeks which yet require to be swept by the invigorative and stimulating influences of the advancing current. This, however, is no more than was to be fairly looked for in such a district; and, as we expected would be the case, we do not find in the list of witnesses called to support a practice which ought not to exist names that we recognise as those of mining engineers who are now doing not a little to bring the district up to the position which it promises by-and-bye to attain—a position Government inspection will, no doubt, have assisted to bring about.

MINERAL AND METAL STATISTICS.

Even as last week we coincided with a Northern correspondent in desiring that no change should be made in the appointment, so now Even as last week we coincided with a Northern correspondent in desiring that no change should be made in the appointment, so now we express our concurrence in the spirit of the resolution which last week was come to in the West, where the Cornish miners "carried unanimously" a motion "for continuing the services of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., to prepare the Mineral Statistics which he has so ably collected and completed for nearly a quarter of a century." The abandoning of such a work as that which Mr. HUNT is doing so thoroughly would be the committing of the gravest possible economic mistake by any Government whatsoever who should attemptit. But are not our friends in Cornwall and elsewhere, who seem to think that an end is about to be put to the services of the Keeper of Mining Records, premature in their conclusions? Upon reflection we think that it will be found that the 43d section of the proposed new Mines Regulation Bill, even if it should be passed, does not at all imply such an issue. The section, after requiring that in every January the owner or agent of every mine shall send to the Secretary of State, on forms supplied by the Home Office, a return to the close of the previous month of the average number of persons aged from 10 to 13, from 13 to 16, and from 16 upwards who have been employed in the mine in that year, adds:—"And the average quantity of material wrought in such mine,"

This requirement is simply making compulsory what is now taking place very generally without an enactment. Equally, upon forms applied by the Home Office, the mines amonally the Corverner in

This requirement is simply making compulsory what is now taking place very generally without an enactment. Equally, upon forms supplied by the Home Office, the mines amenable to Government inspection have been asked from year to year to supply this information as to materials got, and the information has, with few exceptions, been regularly forthcoming. The applications of the Home Secretary have been distributed by the Inspectors for the several districts, and to them the forms filled up have been returned. Under the new Act the returns are likewise to be sent, in every district having an Inspector, to the Inspector for that district, "On behalf of the Secretary of State." It may be enquired, "Why go to the trouble of burdening an Act with a provision for that which you are getting without the compulsion?" To this the response might be, "Why not? Is it not much better, if the information sought be valuable, to take those steps which will secure that it is furnished?" Only a day or two since it was being prominently remarked that "One of the greatest difficulties experienced by staticians in England is a certain repugnance on the part of the people to furnish information the destined use of which they cannot comprehend." That repugnance is here and there operating, in a few cases, in respect of the coal and iron mining industries of this kingdom. The instances are exceptional, but they exist. English farmers are to be found who cannot believe that "an exciseman is sent down to find out the acreage of his corn crops, his green crops, and his meadow land, to enumerate his horses, his cattle, and his sheep, without some design of cannot believe that "an exciseman is sent down to find out the acreage of his corn crops, his green crops, and his meadow land, to enumerate his horses, his cattle, and his sheep, without some design of a new tax in the background." Nor can a few colliery managers assure themselves that the returns asked for by the Home Secretary, through the Inspectors, are not ultimately placed at the service of the Commissioners of Income Tax. That the returns are not covertly used we have the fullest belief. To inspire the person from whom the information is sought with confidence as to the impartial use to which the figures required by the new Act shall be not there is this

the information is sought with confidence as to the impartial use to which the figures required by the new Act shall be put, there is this cane in the section:

"The secretary of State may publish the aggregate results of such returns with respect to any particular county or Inspector's district, but the individual return shall not be published; and no person, except an Inspector or Secretary of State, shall be entitled to see the same."

Such a provision should have the designed effect where such an effect is needed. As the suspicions of the farmers have led to some

of the agricultural statistics with which Mr. FONBLANQUE has had to deal being given in a fragmentary form, and in some others to those statistics being obviously untrustworthy, so the suspicions of the few have occasionally led to individual returns from our coal and iron mines being of the same character when they have reached the hands of the Inspectors. We repeat that they have been exceptional, and of that class which enabled a tolerably accurate computation to be made by the Inspectors of what the correct return should have here. Thus the returns as ultimately applied by the Howeless. have been. Thus the returns as ultimately published by the Home Office, in the summary accompanying the annual reports of the Mines Inspectors, have been as accurate as could be fairly looked for, and we do not think that after the practice of making returns has become compulsory the difference will be marked. Nevertheless, become compulsory the difference will be marked. Nevertheless, it cannot, we think, be otherwise than desirable that they should be compulsory, for it is easy to see how the returns may be defective under certain circumstances, so long as they are left to the option of the people, who alone are able to render them, although in practice hitherto no such difficulty has been experienced. If with reference to these returns, whether voluntarily or compulsorily made, qui bono be the inquiry, the reply is, good in every way; it enables the Inspectors to show with accuracy what is the quantity of coal raised in the districts which they severally superintend, to show the "tons of coal raised per life lost," the "tons of coal raised per separate fatal accident," and the like; and thus, after the separate districts

spection districts severally. Without the returns the reports of the Inspectors would be void of much of their practical worth. But why discuss the point. The trade, by the readiness with which they furnish the information, show that they regard the tables to which it contributes as valuable; and, further, that they have no objection to supply it. If they had an objection it would be a pity. That there should be a few who he situte unreservedly to follow the course which the west majority pursue is only exception enough to prove which the vast majority pursue is only exception enough to prove the rule. The coal and iron trade we may, therefore, confidently anticipate will, when they understand it, offer no obstacle to the passing of section 43 of the Mines Regulation Act now before the House of Commons.

passing of section 43 of the Mines Regulation Act now before the House of Commons.

With as much regret as they would see the Inspectors' reports shorn of this valuable portion of their contents, they would learn that it was not to be found in the "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom," which year by year are prepared by Mr. Robert Huxt, and that in the form of one of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain is published "by order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury." The immense mass of almost priceless information upon the winning and the distribution of our minerals and metals, their owners and their values, the country would never submit to do without. Every year the "Mineral Statistics" are made more comprehensive, and are otherwise enhanced in value; and, as we last week remarked, they are looked for with growing interest. We know that when it was begun to collect the returns which the Inspectors of Mines and the Keeper of Mining Records publish in common, there was a little demurring in a few quarters throughout our collery districts to returns being sought in two quarters; but no such complaints, so far as we know, are now finding expression. The returns must be prepared at the collieries, and we do not think that, considering the great worth of their possession in a completed form, to gether with the conclusions separately deduced from them, that any mining manager—and let it be remembered that only coal and ironstone pits are affected in this matter of duplicate returns—will object to the very little labour being undertaken by one of his office clerks which the copying of the figures will involve. We must have the to the very little labour being undertaken by one of his office clerks which the copying of the figures will involve. We must have the coal and ironstone returns in the Government Inspectors' reports, and we cannot do without them in the "Mineral Statistics."

COAL IN FRANCE.

Some years since the French appeared disposed to make an effort to greatly reduce the consumption of English coal in France, butoir cumstances seem to have frustrated all attempts of this kind, and in 1870 more English coal than ever was being used by the French, During the last 50 years the importation of our black diamonds into

During the last 50 years the importation of our black diamonds into France would seem to have moved on as follows:—

Year. Tons. Year. Tons. 1820 ... 25,110 1830 ... 602,410 1830 ... 51,129 1860 ... 1,552,062 1840 ... 1,552,062 1840 ... 1,552,062 1840 ... 1,56

impelled industries, the French have been compelled, by the rores of circumstances, to have recourse more and more to English coal.

As regards the future, the French demand for our coal seems likely to increase rather than otherwise. For the time being, no doubt, it is checked, the imports into France of English coal having been only As regards the future, the French demand for our coal seems likely to increase rather than otherwise. For the time being, no doubt, it is checked, the imports into France of English coal having been only 260,590 tons in the first two months of this year, while in the corresponding period of 1870 they were 380,704 tons, and 329,955 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. But commencing with March, 1871, we may expect to witness some revival in French industry; and the large importations of Prussian coal which have taken place of late years seem likely to be greatly curtailed, until the feeling of hatred with which the French regard everything German diminishes in intensity. It is noticeable that while only 105,677 tons of English coal were imported into France in January, this year, the total rose in February to 154,913 tons, and the figures for the current month promise also to be large. So long as a large body of German troops remain, as they propose to remain, upon the soil of France, and so long as France groans under the financial burthens and the sense of humiliation resulting from German victory, so long will German manufactures and productions be more or less rigidly tabooed in France; and although the French will doubtless import Belgian coal on a large scale, they must also use heavy quantities of English.

There is, however, one phase of the coal question in France which we must not omit to notice. There seems little doubt that a great reduction will be made in the French national navy, or the republican navy, or whatever one may please to call it. The navy created with so much labour and expense by the late Government of France proved of little or no service during the war of 1870-1; and the heavy new financial burthens which France has now to sustain have rendered all practicable reductions in the national expenditure imperatively necessary. If a number of French ships of war are laid up in ordinary, the consumption of coal for national naval purposes will, of course, be much curtailed; and this i

France is now passing through one of the most cruel trials which can possibly afflict a nation, and that she can only save herself by her own good sense, her industry, and her firm resolve to have done with weaknesses and chimeras. He further urges that France can only obtain resources in credit, and that this credit can only be secured by means of economy, wisdom, and good conduct. This is excellent advice, and we trust it will not be without its effect. For our part, we do not yet despair of France. By reducing the annual naval and military expenditure to the extent of 10,000,0002, and by avoiding court expenses and cutting down official salaries, it is calculated that the actual load of new taxation which France will have to sustain will not exceed 6,000,0002, per annum, even when all the indemnities and expenses of the war are paid and disposed of. Well, the full utilisation of the dormant coal wealth of France would soon make good this sum, heavy as it is. The development of steam-power in France is very considerable, and the accumulated wealth of the nation is great. The French also possess a large measure of inventive genius, and have never, as a nation, shown any lack of industry. With the aid of coal—the great modern industrial agent—the French nation and have never, as a nation, shown any lack of industry. With the aid of coal—the great modern industrial agent—the French nation may yet regain its former greatness, and even its former splendour. Even its present trials may prove the germs of its future prosperity.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—Notwithstanding the check in the shipments of coal to France, the export coal trade presented considerable animation in February. Thus we sent abroad in that month 18,417 tons of coal, coke, manufactured fuel, &c., as compared with 653,309 tons in February, 1870, and 673,668 tons in February, 1869, In these totals the exports to France figured for 154,913 tons, 189,425 February 28, this year our coal exports amounted to 1,278,107 tons (260,590 tons to France), against 1,411,923 tons in the corresponding period of 1870 (380,704 tons to France), and 1,308,636 tons in the corresponding period of 1869 (329,955 tons to France). The troubles of our heat customer thus left a dealded increasing morn the rebles of our best customer thus left a decided impression upon the rebies of our best customer thus left a decided impression upon the returns, but the exports to France may now be expected to revive. Our coal exports have increased this year to Russia, Italy, Holland, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Sweden, Demmark, Germany, France, Spain, &c. The value of the coal exported

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in February was 361,635L, against 321,88L in February, 1870, and 338,858L in February, 1869; and in the two months ending Feb. 28, this year 642,306L, against 691,388L in the corresponding period of 1870, and 661,479L in the corresponding period of 1869.

RAILWAY IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

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RAILWAY IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

The great importance of the United States as a market for British railway iron is forcibly reflected in the fact that while the whole exports of this description of iron from the United Kingdom last year were 1,060,123 tons, the United States alone took 421,788 tons. The consumption of British railway iron in the American Republic would also seem to be still increasing, as while we sent the Americans 268, 400 tons in 1868, the total rose in 1869 to 299,196 tons, and last year a slready indicated, to 421,788 tons. This result is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that while the demand for our railway iron in the United States has thus been greatly and rapidly extending, the Americans themselves have been making very great efforts to produce more rails and other iron themselves, so as to become independent of foreign supplies. The only explanation to be found for this state of affairs is the remarkable impulse which has been given to the work of railway development in the United States since the close of the civil war, and especially since 1868.

The United States now contrive to build somewhere between 5000 and 6000 miles of new railrond every year. It is true that an American railroad is a lighter and less enduring affair than an English line; still, it absorbs a certain quantity of railway iron, however economically it may be carried out. The largest increase has taken place in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, where railroad construction has been stimulated to the utmost by town and county subscriptions, in the form of bonds. In Alabama and Georgia State subsidies have been granted. But, nevertheless, the American railway interest does not appear to be quite satisfied with the progress made after all in the work of construction. But for the outbreak of war in Europe—of course, Eric and Atlantic and Great Western disappointments have had nothing to do with the matter!—which closed European markets against Americ

pressing forward, and earlying out new thesin an interestors. As sooner has the great Pacific line been carried through than a Northern Pacific line has been projected, and is in steady course of execution. The Northern Pacific is, indeed, being carried out with such expedition that it is expected to be completed early in 1873. The rails are being laid at the rate of two miles per day, and the engineers are busily engaged in "locating" the line through the vast territory known as Dacotah. The line will accommodate an immense tract of land, sufficient to make twenty States, as it will pass through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. Other almost equally great and striking enterprises are in course of development and execution, and there seems every probability that the Americans will continue to consume British railway iron upon a very large scale. In January this year they imported 28,264 tons, against 24,610 tons in January, 1870, and 20,421 tons in January, 1869, so that the new year may be said to have opened well, and now that German immigration into the United States is beginning to revive American railway enterprise may receive a still further impetus.

THE COAL TRADE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following relates to the effects to be anticipated on the interests of Nova Scotia by the abolition by the United States of the duty

on coal:—
"Sra,—The total abolition of the 5s, per ton of 2000 ibs, duty upon coal imported into the United States opens a bright era for Her Majesty's province of Nova Sectia.

Nova Scotia.

Prior to be abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, Nova Scotia raised and sold over 650,000 tons of coal per annum, 65 per cent, of which were sent to New York and the Eastern States, with very profitable results to mine owners.

After the duty was imposed the returns fell off 200,000 tons, 40 per cent, only of which went to the Northern States, and at a small margin of profit to proprietors.

After the duty was imposed the tertain terrain terrain and a construction of which went to the Northern States, and at a small margin of profit to proprietors.

A hopeful sign, however, was the rapidly increased demand for home consumption, amounting to over 50,000 tons per annum, and the consequent opening of several new nines.

Meanwhile, however, by strikes and trade combinations, New York and the Eastern States were compelled to pay enormous prices for this necessary article, until during the past winter, when 4t, sterling per ton became the market price, in self-pre-ervation from such an onerous tax, the duty was abolished by an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

All that Nova Scotia now requires are shipping facilities from the coal mines to good harbours, a desideratum in every part about to be accomplished by the construction of a railway from Cow Bay to. Sydney Harbour, by the Glassow and Cape Breton (Nova Scotia Coal and Railway Company (Limited) lately subscribed for on the loadon market.

Inexhaustible coal fields, cheap living, and an exceedingly healthy climate offer great inducements to our skilled miners; while, at the same time, the shipping interests of the most important maritime province of British America will be most materially increased by the late enactment.

F. N. GISBORNE,

Government Agent for the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia, London. West Strand, March 15.

Colliery Accident Relief Funds.—The annual accounts of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund, and of the Ferndale Colliery Explosion (1867) Relief Fund, have just been issued. The Hartley accounts show that the total expenditure during the year has been 3222l. 6s. 11d., of which the representatives of the sufferers by the accident received 3057l. 17s. 5d. The balance still in hand is 43,55dl. 8s. 7d. There are 42 widows, 137 children of widows, 27 adults, and 2 children of adults.—208 in all receiving relief.—The Ferndale Colliery Explosion accounts show that of the 18,782l, 6s. 6d. received from all sources, 12,245l. 5s. 11d. remains unexpended. The claimants remaining on March 6 were—34 widows (original number claimants remaining on March 6 were—34 widows (original number 70), of ages varying from 22 to 59 years, who receive relief at the rate of 5s, per week; 25 adult dependents (original number 39), of ages varying from 21 to 89 years, who receive from 2s, 6d, to 5s, per week; and 110 children (original number 167), of whom 8 have lost both and 110 children (original number 167), of whom 8 have lost both parents, receiving from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week.

THE SOUTH WALES NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY:—The decision come to by the Great Western Railway Company's directors, to lay down the narrow gauge from Didcot to Milford Haven, in order to give the South Wales colliery owners the benefit of direct communication with the materials are senting a great deal of interest and spegive the South Wales colliery owners the benefit of direct communication with the metropolis, is creating a good deal of interest and speculation as to the results. Whatever may be the results of this important step, one thing is certain, the South Wales colliery owners are not fairly represented in the London market, although the coal field is amongst he nearest to London. The quantity of coal conveyed during the past two years shows the disadvantage under which the coalowners of that district labour when compared with other coal fields; and if we take the produce of South Wales colliery, we shall see the results of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western, we shall see the resound of the great Western of the great west

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 15.—Since last report the price of Pig-Iron has steadily advanced—slowly at first, so long as the market was in the hands of dealers; but on Monday a speculative impulse was given to prices, and in the forenoon of Tuesday an episode of a slight panic was introduced, when for some time "warrants" could not be had even at the advanced price then ruling—55s. 7d. cash and 53s. 10d. one month. This, however, was only the result of some operators who were evidently in for a rise, but who afterwards allowed prices to decline to 53s. 3d. cash and 53s. 6d. one month. The market favoured speculation to this extent, that pig-iron cannot generally be made for the quotation now current, and the restoration of peace, and the cessation of the strike amongst the workers in malleable iron, strengthen the surmise that the demand for iron will be very great during the current year. The shipments for the week are also very favourable, being 13,466 tons, against 9875 tons in the corresponding week last year. This reduces the decrease on the shipments of the year to 3985 tons; and the imports from Middlesborough also show a decrease on the year of 2734 tons. To-day a good business was done in a steady market, at 53s, 4d, to 53s, 4½d, cash, and 53s, 7d, to 53s, 8d, one month, closing buyers 53s, 4d, eash, and 53s, 7d, to 53s, 8d, one month, closing buyers 53s, 4d, eash, and 53s, 7½d, one month; sellers 1d, per ton higher. No. 1, g.m.b., 53s, 6ds.; No. 3, 52s, 4dd Makers' iron—Coltness, 62s, 6d.; Gartsherrie, 61s, 6d.; Shotts an Summerlee, 60s.; Langloan, 57s, 6d.; Eglinton (at Ardrossan), 54s.—all No. 1 brand.

Malleable Iron—on account of the cessation of work by the strike—is in great demand, and while small parcels have had to he ordered.

Summerlee, 60s.; Langloan, 57s. 6d.; Eglinton (at Ardrossan), 54s.—all No. 1 brand.

Malleable Iron—on account of the cessation of work by the strike—is in great demand, and while small parcels have had to be ordered south in order to complete shipments, or to keep our iron shipbuilders going, the great portion of the work has been retained by makers in this neighbourhood. The millmen, though their "leaders," have once again signified their willingness to commence work, and in some instances have actually begun on the masters' terms—the puddlers hanging fire a little, but they are not likely to remain long behind. There is, however, a slight want of confidence in the men on the part of the employers, and they have saved themselves against any breach of fidelity by intimating that "the men may resume work on the masters' terms, on one day's notice to leare." We trust no hitch will be interposed to prevent the establishment of good feeling between employers and employed—the latter standing on strike, as was pointed out to the men by Mr. Kane for the ludicrous sum of 2d, a ton! such a sum as would not amount to a week's pay in twelve months. The quotations for malleable iron are as last reported in the menatime, but whether the advance in the raw material may necessitate a change in the quotation is not yet, decided. The Pipe Trade is very busy, and ironfounders are all well employed. Marine and other engineers are also doing a large business, very considerable shipments of machinery having taken place to various foreign ports, and others are in hand. The quantity of manufactured iron exported from the ports of Glasgow and Greenock, as certified by the Customs, for the past week, was—bar, 225 tons; rod, 464 tons; sheet, 24 tons; tubes, value 20t; chains, value 20t; rivets, value 150t; nails, value 65t; galvanised, 1314 tons and 345t. value; east manufactures, 2974 tons and 745t. value; cast pipes, 200 tons and 211t. Value.

The Coal Trade is quieter again, but it is expected that with the

and 211*l*. value.

The Coal Trade is quieter again, but it is expected that with the spring shipments, and the resumption of business in the malleable ironworks, the stocks will be pretty well cleared off in the course of the next six or eight weeks. The shipments, which are about an average, foreign and coastwise, reach the total of 28,377 tons, against 28,575 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. Colliers are quiet, and fully employed, but coalmasters are going into stock. The negociations of the Caledonian Failway Company for the purchase of the rolling-stock of the coalmasters are progressing favourably, but

gociations of the Caledonian Failway Company for the purchase of the rolling-stock of the coalmasters are progressing favourably, but will take longer to complete than was at first expected.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde, with the return of suitable weather and abundance of material, is very brisk, and a number of large vessels are very far forward, and a number have been launched since last report, of which we notice an iron screw-steamer of 270½ tons, and 400-horse power nominal, for the Stoomwart Nederland Company. This is the first of four vessels intended for the trade between Holland and Java. This vessel was named the Willern III., and will have first-class accommodation for two classes of passengers. Also a paddle-steamer, of 500 tons, for the Submarine Telegraph Company, named the Lady Carmichael. This steamer is to be employed in laying and picking up the cables of the company.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 16.—The Iron Trade of this part of the country presents no decided change. There is a steady flow of orders, but they are not, as a rule, of large amount, and the trade is only moderately good, or rather is quiet, without being really depressed. The works in North Staffordshire seem better employed than in the South. The great rail-making districts appear to be feeling the improvement in the trade more distinctly than Staffordshire, which is usually the case, but Staffordshire of late years has had to wait for the stream to fill up the other districts before it overflows into these districts. There is, however, a more hopeful feeling since the definitive settlement of the Black Sea question; and it is supposed that the 12,000,000L will now be readily raised, and that a considerable part of it will be spent in paying for rails and railway plant. Pig-iron quotations are—For native all-mine hot-blast, 3L, 12s, 6d, to 3L, 17s, 6d.; cold ditto, 4L, 10s.; cinder pig, 2L, 12s. 6d. to 3L. In finished iron the only activity observable just now is in wire-iron, best plates, and cartridge metal. Galvanising ironwork is in rather better demand for export, and the increased animation of sundry local manufacturers causes an improved enquiry for bars, nail-rods, sheets, and gas strip. Pig for foundry purposes is in good request, most of the ironfounders in this district being now well engaged. The hardware branches are moderately good; and, on the whole, South Staffordshire and Birmingham have just now no great cause for complaint.

WATER IN THE COLLIERIERS.—Both divisions of Staffordshire

WATER IN THE COLLIERIERS.—Both divisions of Staffordshire have for some time past been impeded in their colliery advancement by reason of water in the mines. The Government Inspectors in each place have not been unmindful of the losses, and the danger to the lives of the colliers, which this state of things involves, and they have called meetings of colliery owners in their respective districts—not, however, as has already been made known in our columns, with marked success. Certain of the colliery proprietors in South Stafford-hire, however, are now taking the matter in hand carnestly, so far as it relates to their immediate district. An influential meeting of the owners of colliery property entirely or partly drowned out, in the Rowley district, has just been field at Old Hill, where they have come to the determination to erecta new and extensive pumping-engine, which, when at work, will drain a considerable extent of property, the cost to be borne pro rata. Other neighbourhoods, however, in the same division of Staffordshire, yet remain in a serious condition, from the quantity of water lodged in the mines, and notably that of Kingswinford. Now that the proprietors at Rowley have come to an arrangement, it may be expected that encouragement has thereby been given to the making of similar arrangements at Kingswinford and in North Staffordshire.

THE LYCETT COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The adjourned inquest on WATER IN THE COLLIERIERS .- Both divisions of Staffordshire

arrangements at Kingswinford and in North Staffordshire.

THE LYCETT COLLIERY EXPLOSION,—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the nine men killed by the explosion at the Lycett Colliery, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, was held before Mr. Booth, ortoner, on Thursday. The Inquest had been adjourned in consequence of John Crookes, who was seriously injured, not being able to attend sooner. It had been alleged that Crookes improperly fired a shot, which caused the explosion. Crookes now positively denied this. Mr. R. H. Wynne, mining engineer, said he examined the pit the day after the explosion, and was convinced there had been a shot fired. The verdict of the jury was that the explosion was caused by the shot being fired by Crookes, but that he was not specially to blame, as the rule relating to the firing of shots in the pit had not been enforced. The jury recommended that the "thirlings" be driven up closer in future. Mr. Croos, manager of the coili ry, said the verdict of the jury bad been anticipated, men having been employed in driving up the thirlings, and orders having been given to keep them as close up as possible.

with regard to the Midland coal traffic and the opening of that company's line to St. Pancras, during the year 1869. In 1865 the produce of coal in Dorbyshire was 4,57,875 tons. The Midland in that year only carried 183,701; but in 1865, when the quantity raised in Dorbyshire was 5,490,000 tons, the same company carried not less than 759,938 tons of coal, or more than the entire quantity carried by the Great Eastern and Great Western during the year 1863. Although the progress made by the Great Western during the year 1863. Although the progress made by the Great Western during the past twelve y ars has been great, having risen from 51,880 tons in 1879 to 1879, the short of what it ought to be. In the year 1853 there were 288 collieries at work in South Wales, and in 1869 there were only 315, or an increase of 27. The above facts point out the importance of the step about to be taken by the directors of the company, after some ten years' deliberation.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 16.—The Iron Trade appears to be in a healthy state in nearly all parts of Derbyshire, and the same may be said with regard to mining operations generally. The foundries are now doing a good business, and at Staveley large quantities of pipes of various dimensions, caissons, and other castings are being turned out, as well as a good deal of pig-iron. At the other works in the same district, such as Sneepbridge, Clay Cross, and the extensive establishments in the neighbourhood of Alfreton, including Codnor Park, there appears to be plenty to do for the hands employed. The Butterley Company have been very fortunate of late, the men at work at their limestone quarry at Crich having fallen upon a valuable vein of lead. The men from time to time have met with small quantities of ore, but a few days ago they came upon what is considered a very fine vein, and something like a couple of tons in lumps were brought out. It is said that steps are being taken to open out the vein, and there is every prospect of the "find" turning out a valuable one for those concerned. Although in several districts search is being made for lead, it is not often that, even under such circumstances, so fortunate a discovery crops out as that which accident has brought to light. A steady trade is being done in House Coal, more especially with London, the low rate having rather favoured merchants, who, no doubt, would gladly stock at present prices, knowing that they cannot last much longer, as the two great earrying companies will have

A steady trade is being done in House Coal, more especially with London, the low rate having rather favoured merchants, who, no doubt, would gladly stock at present prices, knowing that they cannot last much longer, as the two great carrying companies will have to pull up before long, seeing that they are losing from 5000/t to 6000/t a week on the London traffic, when compared with the prices charged for carriage up to the early part of January. In Steam Coal there is a little more doing, and a considerable increase is looked forward to as the season advances.

Singular as it may appear, now that the war between France and Prussia is over, and, as it may be said, all the world is at peace, the makers of almost every description of warlike material in Sheffield are as busy as they well can be. Heavy armour plates of several thicknesses, shields, gun ports, and such heavy articles, are being largely produced. Some excellent castings of crucible steel cannons have recently been effected at the Norfolk Works, equal, if not superior, to those made by the great German maker, Herr Krupp, of Essen. At the same establishment a large number of steel rifle barrels are being produced weekly. The patent of Mr. Foster, of Sheffield, for casting steel rifle barrels with a chilled centre, we are informed by that gentleman is making rapid progress, and is likely to be very generally adopted by makers of fire-arms. Railway material of every description is still in very good demand, and there are some large orders in hand for steel tyres, axles, springs, and similar articles. The American trade is now showing symptoms of improving, and there is considerable activity at the malleable ironworks. There is not much change with regard to the business doing in cutlery tools and wire.

The works in the Rotherham district are tolerably busy in nearly

articles. The American trade is now showing symptoms of improving, and there is considerable activity at the malleable ironworks. There is not much change with regard to the business doing in cutlery tools and wire.

The works in the Rotherham district are tolerably busy in nearly all branches. At Parkgate, plates for shields, rails, hoops, and bars are being largely produced. The steel-headed rail of Mr. J. Richards, the manager of Parkgate, which we brought under the notice of the public some three or four weeks ago, we are glad to say is not only being appreciated by railway engineers, but is being largely patronised, as it deserves to be. When it is seen that a rail that can be made to last fully as long at least as any now being produced, and at 22, per ton less in cost, no better recommendation can be required. By it many of our leading lines will effect an annual saving of thousands of pounds. The rails, it may be said, are particularly well adapted for putting down where there is a very heavy goods and mineral traffic from their great lasting qualities.

The South Yorkshire Coal Trade is still good, and a large tonnage from the district of household qualities is being sent to London, but there has not been so much doing in steam coal. There has been a little more doing to Hull, where steam vessels have commenced running to various parts of Europe. There has also been a slight increase in the tonnage sent to Goole from the home ports on the east coast. At the collieries of Messrs, Newton, Chambers, and Co, a large tonnage of coal is being raised, and the new ovens erected by an English company for the economical production of coke, by the patent of M. Coppeć, are now all but completed, and some of them have been set working. The furnaces in North Lincolnshire are now taking a great deal of coal and coke, and a rather active business is being done with Lancashire in engine fuel and other coal. There are plenty of orders in hand for coke, there being a market for considerably more than is being made.

The

coal field, as they consider that places the districts bands of an equal rootaly in competing for the Loudon coal trade. When the Midland makes that reduction the loss to the two companies will be upwards of 600%, a week.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL—MEETING OF LEEDS COALOWNERS.—A meeting of coalowners was held at the Queen Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration some of the clauses of the Mines Regulation Bill now before Parliament. The gentlemen present included Mr. Evans. Bowling Iron Company; Mr. Nugent Smith, Lowmoor Company; Mr.S. D. Roberts, Gomersal; Mr. Crawshaw, of the firm of Crawshaw and Blakeley, Dewsbury, and Mr. Cawthorne, agent; Mr. W. Parkin, Hightown; Mr. F. H. Pearce, Bradford; Mr. R. Rhodes, Birstal; Mr. W. Ackroyl, Jun. Birkenshaw; Mr. W. Ward, Churwell; Mr. E. T. Ingham, Blake Hall; Mr. W. P. Maddison, Thornbill; Mr. R. Armitage, Farmley; Mr. Hemingway, Robertown; Mr. Bateman, Scholes; Messrs. W. Ingham and Son, Wortley; Mr. Tinker, Hepworth; Mr. I. Wood, Thornton; Mr. R. A. Bottomley, Liversedge Coal Company; Mr. T. Tattersali, Cleekheaton; Messrs. Townend Brothers, Gullingworth, near Bingley; Mr. Nicholson, Middleton; Mr. Squire Broadbont, Tong street; Mr. John Watkinson, Park Colliery, Liversedge; Mr. Scholes, agent for Mr. C. Wheatley, Hopton; Mr. John Wood, agent for Messrs. Stansfield and Co., Flockton; Mr. Hollis, agent, Garforth Colliery; Mr. Banks, agent, Neville-bill Colliery; and Mr. Bolton.—Mr. Evans laving been voted to the chair, he explained that a similar meeting had een held at Braafford, where it was thought destrable to obtain the co-operation of the calowners in the Leeds discrict before taking action. The subject they had to consider was one of great importance, and he had to ask the meeting whether it was thought necessary that there should be a deputation to the Home Secretary. There were two clauses in the Mines Requisition Bill—the sixth and the seventh—which would seriously affect the working of mines in the neighbourhood. The Coal A

should be addered to, though he was a for schooling.

The CHAIRMAN said that the conclusion come to at Bradford was that if possible they should get the "thirteen" reduced to "twelve." Mr. Bruce had expressed himself very strongly in favour of the clause being carried. Still they

hoped he was a reasonable man, and when he was told that between Bochdale and the other side of Leeds there were about 5000 boys employed, who, if the clause should be carried, would not be allowed to go down a pit, he would probably be induced to alter his opinion.—Mr. Want promarked that in his neighbourhood it would have the effect of shutting up the thin seams. There were so many factories about that if boys once got employment them. There were not not be allowed to the system of work, they would very reluctantly leave the factory to enter the pit on reaching 13.—The Chairman next pointed on the factory to enter the pit on reaching 13.—The Chairman next pointed on the suggested alterations in the 7th clause. The clause provides that one up gerson above the age of 13 and under 16 shall be employed in any mine below ground for more than 66 hours in any one week. The Coal Association were the suggested than 65 hours in any one week. The Coal Association will be supported to "twelve," and the provision as to the term of mployment to stand thus: "for more than 120 hours in any one fortaight."—Mr. WARB thought that the clause as printed would seriously affect the driving boys, and the Chairman said has a standard that the clause as printed would seriously affect the driving boys, and the third of the clause and the support the suggested alterations.—Mr. NUGENT SMITH explained the steps that were taken with regard to the Bill of last year, and, referring to that would support the suggested alterations.—Mr. NUGENT SMITH explained the steps that were taken with regard to the Bill of last year, and, referring to that steps that were taken with regard to the bill of last year, and, referring to that the fitted of the suggested alterations.—Mr. NUGENT SMITH explained the steps that were allowed to work in the pit along with their fathers, and feared that if the boys got into the way of working at factories, and earning more money than the coalowers could afford to give them, they would not be for entering the pit at al

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

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March 16.—The Coal and other Trades have been very active this week, especially for export. Shipments to Hamburg and other ports in Northern Europe were very heavy, and consequently steamers well employed, indeed, merchants cannot get their goods shipped quick enough. The coasting trade to London and other ports has hardly been so good, house coal being rather dull, with falling markets. There have been heavy shipments of coal to Alexandria and other foreign ports, and also of coke and railway iron. The coal trade is good in all its branches, particularly for steam, coking, and manufacturing coal, the only dull feature being the house coal trade, noted above. Coke can with difficulty be supplied in sufficient quantities to keep the iron furnaces in full blast. Iron shipbuilding continues very brisk, and all branches of the engine, iron, and foundry trades are exceedingly good, and at many of the works a considerable amount of overtime is worked. The strike of the grindstone quarrymen still continues, and two of the small masters in the trade have made a compromise with the men—they have, indeed, conceded nearly all that was asked for. The weekly wages movement has made rapid progress lately. The managers of Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co.'s works, Gateshead, have, on the men threatening to turn out, conceded the point, and most of the other works will shortly follow the example. What advantage the men expect to get from the change we really cannot perceive, but they have set their minds upon it, and as most of the works are particularly busy at present, and have many contracts on hand which must be fulfilled, the masters cannot afford to lose time, and as the change really inflicts no loss upon them, they will, no doubt, gradually adopt weekly payments shortly.

really inflicts no loss upon them, they will, no doubt, gradually adopt weekly payments shortly.

The seam bored to lately at Wardley has been sunk through, and has proved to be larger than expected from the account of the boring. The total thickness of the seam is 5 ft. 8 in., there being nearly 5 ft. of coal. This is the Harton and Hebburn Bensham, a house coal of excellent quality, and this coal now proved is very important for the district, as it may be assumed that this seam in the Hylton Estate, and over the whole area extending from Harton and Wardley to the Monkwearmouth Collieries, exists in a good state, and of large section. The depth of this well-known seam at Wardley is about 180 fathoms from surface, and it may be noticed that there is nothing more remarkable than the changes which take place in the quality of the coal in the various seams in this district—that is, in tracing the same seam from east to west and from north to south a tracing the same seam from east to west and from north to south a quality of the coal in the various seams in this district—that is, in tracing the same seam from east to west and from north to south a few miles—the quality, and in some instances the thickness, of the seams vary in a most remarkable manner. This Bensham seam is called the Maudlin in South Durham, and is known by other names in West Durham; in the latter district it is comparatively thin, and of poor quality, burning to a white ash, while in the Wallsend, Hebburn, and Harton districts it is large in section, and yields an excellent house coal. A similar change takes place in the Hutton seam (Wear), or Low Main (Tyne); this being the steam coal seam in Northumberland, and the best house coal in the Wear. A new winning has been in progress some time at the Hetton Colliery, where a shaft has been sunk on the east side of the Royalty, and this is now approaching completion, and a large number of workmen's houses are to be erected forthwith for the accommodation of the additional workmen required.

The yearly bindings in Durham have so far passed off in the most

workmen required.

The yearly bindings in Durham have so far passed off in the most satisfactory manner, the only disturbance which has taken place being at Thornley. Here the owners refuse to have all the men, and those refused employment evidently wish all the hands to come out and support them. and support them. A mass meeting was held on Monday, all the works being suspended, when it was determined that work be re sumed on Tuesday, and continued until the termination of the hir ing, which extends to the 5th of April.

A SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN NEWCASTLE.—The establish A SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN NEWCASTLE.—The establishment of a mining college school for the education of colliery managers, and managers of chemical works, manufactories, &c., has long been agitated in Newcastle, and there is now a prospect of such a scheme being carried out. A meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, on Saturday. for the promotion of this object, and it was well attended, most of the influential local men in various departments connected with mining and manufacturing industry being present. This question has been agitated many years, and always the University of Durham has been locked up to, with the hope that substantial support in some

departments connected with mining and manufacturing industry being present. This question has been agitated many years, and always the University of Durham has been looked up to, with the hope that substantial support in some shape would be got from that quarter, but these hopes have hitherto been doomed to disappointment. At one period it was proposed to establish a mining college in connection with the University of Durham; and, subsequently, this branch was to be established in Newcastle. The chair was occupied by Sir Wm. Armstrong, and the meeting was addressed, first, by Mr. I. L. Bell, who warmly advocated the formation of the school, and also appears to lean to the idea that Newca-tle and district ought to be able to establish and professor are correct. Mr. Edward Boyd, President of the Northern Mining Institute, pointed out that at present students must be sent to colleges at alanced in order to acquire the necessary scientific knowledge, and also strongly advocated the formation of a school. He also read a lengthy communication from Dr. Lake, the Dean of Durham, in which an offer is made, so far as the writer could make the offer, to afford substantial support to the school from the Durham University. A proposition was made to give the services of the necessary professors to the new school —that is, to arrange that those professors should give one-half their time to the Durham University and the other half to the new school, but the feeling of the meeting was quite against this half-time system, and in favour of an interest of the contractive of the purpose of furnishing a laboratory and other necessary apparatus, and 'shat (1904, per annum will be required for the permanent support of the professors. The Chairman and the immediate question before them was what answer they should return to the question of the Dean, and he advised that Mr. Bell and Mr. Boyd should convey personally the feeling of the meeting, and instend the him to repair of the professors. The Chairman and the immediate question before

proposed school with the University would be very desirable, as it would give the school a status. At the same time, he agreed that they must have no divided services. If the University would transfer that branch of their education wholly to Newcastle, so that the duties of the professors should be exercised there exclusively, and a communication at the same time be kept up, he thought a very desirable consummation would have been attained. It was resolved to adopt the course indicated by Mr. William Armstrong, and here the matter restrant for the present.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, March 16.—The general state of the trade is improved. The market at Middlesborough, on Tuesday, was well attended, but there was an evident indisposition on the part of makers and the state of the trade of the state of the trade of the state of the trade of the state of the state of the trade of the tended, but there was an evident indisposition on the part of makers to quote for the immediate sale of Pig-Iron. The almost unanimous impression seems to be that prices will still further advance before long, and sellers are, consequently, little inclined to do business at present rates; indeed, most makers have their order-books sufficiently full to absorb their entire production for some considerable time. Shipping is brisker, and at the present time a good deal of pig metal is being sent by water. Consignments by rail are also comparatively heavy, whilst the quantity now being used by local manufacturing houses is very large. Enquiry for pig-iron is stronger, and prices are firm at 50s, 6d, to 51s, No. 1; 47s., No. 3; and 45s, 6d., No. 4, ett cash on trucks at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the Tees; ls. more for four-months bill. The rail trade is giving evidence of continued improvement. Enquiries are more numerous, and orders are being given out more freely. Additional orders have been received lately, according to report, by Cleveland manufacturers, and prices are slightly stiffer. For shipbuilders' iron the demand is steady, and in the other departments of the finished iron trade there is rather more doing. Foundry business is better.

more doing. Foundry business is better.

Coal and Coke Trades are brisk. The annual "bindings" of the
men have taken place at most of the collieries in the South Durham district during the past week or two. The men have generally agreed to go on for another
year at the old rates, and the "bindings" have passed off peaceably, and with
very little trouble.

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Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) general meeting was held at Manchester, on Wednesday, when there was a large number of shareholders present. Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P. (Chairman of the company), presided. The secretary (Mr. Thomas H. Richardson) read the directors' report, the digest of which was given in last week's Journal, when the Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the very satisfactory position of the company, and the successful operations in all the varied departments of the concern during the past year. The handsome profit which was at the disposal of the shareholders would, no doubt, have been even larger had the second half of the year been free from the unfortunate war which had taken place between France and Prussia. The year 1870 began well, and was promising for the iron trade, but as soon as hostilities commenced on the Continent prices receded, and trade generally was checked. Mr. H. D. Pochin seconded the resolution adopting the report, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. Benjamin Whitworth proposed the payment of a dividend of 10 per cont., and a bonus of 21, per share, which would be equal to near 17 per cent. for the year. An interim dividend of 30s, per share was paid in October, and it was now proposed to pay another 30s, per share was paid in October, and it was now proposed to pay another 30s, per share was paid acclamation. The directors who retired by rotation—Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, and Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow—were unanimously re elected. The value of the services of the general manager of the company, Mr. Edward Williams, were recognised by a special and unanimous vote of thanks, which was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. B. Whitworth. Messrs. Chadwicks, Adamson, Collier, and Co. were re-appointed auditors of the company, and a vote of thanks was given to the directors fo

CLEVELAND PIG-IRON TRADE .- Mr. C. E. Muller (March 16) writes CLEVELAND PIG-IRON TRADE.—Mr. C. E. Muller (March 16) writes: I have again the satisfaction of reporting a good market for Cleveland pig-Iron. Prices have been rather hardening during the last few weeks, owing to the Continental peace, and the improved prospects of trade at home. Since the close of war, Germany has been buying more largely than has ever been known in former years. Prices are as follows:—No. 1, 51s.; No. 3, 47s.; No. 4, 48s.; mottled, 48s. 6d.; white, 45s. per ton, f.o.b. in the Tees. Exceptional transactions take place under these rates, but only for very prompt delivery. With 113 furnaces in blast last month against 103 the previous February, the following are the usual comparisons:—

Production.—Ship, foreign. Ship, coastwise. War, stores, Feb. 28, 1871. 141,068

8,152

11,742

11,039

1,1670

16,251

29,384

Feb. 28, 1871. 141,068 8,152 11,742 11,039

"1870. 124,969 11,070 16,261 29,384

Increase 16,099 . Decrease 2,918 . Decrease 4,509 . Decrease 18,345

The accumulation of stocks which had been going on for three months is now arrested. Last month turned the tide in the other direction, showing, to general surprise, a decrease of 2538 tons. With the milder weather now prevailing, the shipping season is opening out well, and a further heavy drain on stocks would be the result but for the exceeding searcity of both steam and sailing vessels. The enormous tonnage required to enable shippers to implement contracts made with Germany for early spring delivery, have sent up freights for most continental ports at least is, per ton over last year's rates. The strike and lock-out in Scotland have delayed shipments to that quarter, but as the men have now resumed work on the masters' terms, we will get on more vigorously this month. The local consumption of Cleveland is very heavy, but the púddlers and millmen are inclined to be restive, in spite of the late decision of Mr. Hughes, so that there are grave doubts if it will continue as heavy during the summer. In manufactured iron the feeling is better since the declaration of peace. Specifications which had been held back are coming out. Rail orders for Russia and Austria are also coming forward. The present price for good specification is 64, 18s, per ton here, and if the men will only keep quiet a good trads will be done this year. The unsettled position of our labour market gives our continental competitors a great advantage in contracting for Russian and Austrian orders, where protracted delivery is often a condition. But for this uncertainty most of these orders could be taken in this district. In four weeks it is expected that all the Prussian miners and ironworkers will have returned to their former occupation. In America the strike of puddlers and millmen is assuming a more serious aspect, and there is every prospect of a protracted contest between capital and labou

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 16.—It is satisfactory to find that the tone of the Iron Trade is improving, slowly but surely, and every day seems to bring about a better state of things; and, though business transactions are not much brisker, confidence is gradually being restored between buyers and makers. Altogether, the prospects for the remainder of the year are brightening, and there is now much reason to hope that the results will bear favourable comparison with those of former years. The Black Sea Conference being concluded, it may be expected that Russian merchants will now eater the warket were freely than other.

Russian merchants will nowenter the market more freely than otherwise they could have done. The rail makers of the district have already booked some orders on Russian account, but they are not yet ready booked some orders on Russian account, but they are not yet extensive. Large American contracts are under execution. Something is also doing with continental purchasers, and advices point to more important business in that direction. Some large orders for bridge work are in hand at the works. In home transactions there is a little more activity. There is a good enquiry for pig. The Tinplate Trade is steady, and makers are pretty well placed for orders. The disputes in regard to the reduction of wages are now settled at the Ironworks. The understanding arrived at between the Ironworkers and the masters is that as a reasonable improvement takes place in prices the old scale of wages will be re-adopted. Strennous efforts will, no doubt, be made by the manufacturers to recover quotations, but it must be expected that some time must yet elapse before they can restore the "list" of this time last year. At nearly all the establishment the employers have agreed that the drop shall be 5 instead of 10 per cent., as originally intended.

In the Steam Coal Trade the termination of the war is gradually causing a better feeling to spring up, and French buyers are now be-

causing a better feeling to spring up, and French buyers are now be ginning to enter the markets with some freedom. It is not, however, to be expected that the purchases for France will be as large as usual ginning to enter the markets with some freedom. It is not, however, to be expected that the purchases for France will be as large as usual for some time yet, owing to the time which will necessarily be taken up in the resuscitation of the industries of that country. In other directions about the usual degree of activity prevails. The cold weather of this week has kept purchases of house coal somewhat firmer than they might be at this time of the year. The progress of the coal trade generally, especially in the eastern part of the district, has been considerably interfered with by the wages difficulty. A large number of the coiliers, particularly those employed in the colleries connected with the ironworks, remained out for several days. It is satisfactory now, however, to find that an understanding has been come to, and the men have nearly all returned to work. In some places the employers have entered into a compromise with the men, and instead of making the reduction average 10 per cent., according to the notice, it will only be 5 per cont. This course, which is very exemplary on the part of the masters, has, no doubt, been adopted at some sacrifice to themselves.

An interesting discussion was entered into at the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, on a proposition made by Mr. John Morgan, who advocated the adoption of a system of insurance at collieries to cover the risk of life arising from accidents in coal mines. He quoted numerous statistics, showing that the average cost of each human life lost in collieries amounted to 150£, and taking the value of the coal raised and the sum paid for royalty, if the coal owner and the colliery proprietors paid ½d. per ton on the coal raised, and the collier paid id, per week, a sum would be raised sufficient to pay about 160£ to the survivors of those killed by colliery accidents. It was the general impression that colliery accidents occurred through the negiect of either the colliery proprietors or the men, but that he contended was not always so, and after al

plosions did not represent one-fourth the deaths by accidents in collieries yearly. He was aware there were abundant sources for making the necessary provision, but all who had a knowledge of colliers and collieries would know the collier of making the provision by voluntary efforts, either by masters or men, therefore it should be enforced by Act of Parliamont. The proposition was stongly approved of, and a committee was appointed to take it

Into consideration.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the St. Clement, from Bordeaux, with 100 tons of pitwood, for M. Moxbam; Marie, from Bordeaux, with 70 tons of pitwood, for Perost and Letrichieux; Rounishot, from Catania, with 20 tons of brimstone, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Volertina, from Carioforts, with 130 tons of calamine ore, for Richardson and Co.; Village Beile, from Santander, with 310 tons of iron ore, for J. Brogden and Sons; America, from Carioforts, with 310 tons of iron ore, for Bichardson and Co.; Transit, from Sielly, with 270 tons of brimstone, for James Strick; Courier, from Oporto, with 50 tons of copper ore, 30 tons of lead ore, 187 casks of inheral, for M. Jones Brothers; William, from Bilboa, with 370 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Jenne Dare, from Bordoaux, with 290 tons of fir timber, for Poingdestre and Mesnier; Jenne Eagene, from Bilboa, with 170 tons of iron ore, for Poingdestre and Mesnier; Jenne Eagene, from Bilboa, with 170 tons of iron ore, for Poingdestre and Mesnier; Jenne Stella, with 500 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Glovanni, from Carioforte, with 500 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Glovanni, from Carioforte, with 500 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Glovanni, from Son, with 160 tons of ore, for Garling ore, with 500 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Glovanni, from Carioforte, with 500 tons of zinc ore, for R. Bath and Son; Glovanni, from Son; Mercury, from Carloforte, with 171 tons of arthy calamine, for H. Bath and Son; Kreiter of the Sons of calcined calamine, 87 tons of earthy calamine, for H. Bath and Son; Kreiter of Sons of calcined calamine, 87 tons of earthy calamine, for H. Bath and Son; Kreiter of Mencury, from Carloforte, with 171 tons of glive ore, for Richardson and Co.; Hannah, from Bilboa, with 175 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Walters; Cosarine, from Bordeaux, with 60 loads of timber, for English Copper Company; Antono Vinent, from Hondeship, with 685 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; S. Pierr, from Honde to consideration.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the St. Clement, from Bordeaux,

THE SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND COAL AND METAL MARKETS.—At the market held at Swansea, on Saturday, there was a good attendance, and most of the staple trades of the district were well represented. Good mine pig-fron was very firm, and not for sale under 773. 6d., per ton at ports, Cwmbran (No. 3) quoted at 89s.; Forest of Dean pigs, 89s., at Lyadney. Tip plates were reported to be selling at better prices. Mr. A. B. Guillan exhibited samples of No. 1 and 2 coke tin bars, which were pronounced by the practical men present to be very good. The name of the maker did not transpire, but we believe they were made at or near Loughor. Prices, No. 1 bars, 71. 12s. 6d.; No. 2 bars, 71. 5s. A fair amount of business was done in No. 2 bars. A parcel of 599 tons No. 4, Middlesborough pigs, changed hands at 46s., 1.0s., cash. Refinel metal was also sold to a considerable extent, at very good prices.

Marbena ore, from Spalin, was exhibited by Mr. Szruthers (Maclean and Co.), and some sales took place. Dr. Noad has analysed two samples, taken indiscriminately, which we subjoin:—No. 2: Protoxide of Iron, 26'81; silica, 8'00; suiphur and phosphorus, none: total, 110'12; metallic Iron, 65 per cent. An excellent ore.—No. 3: Protoxide of Iron, 26'81; silica, 8'00; suiphur and phosphorus, none: total, 100'12; metallic Iron, 70 per cent. An ore of the finest quality. These analyses speak for themselves. This ore is evidently well worth attention for best mine and pig-Iron, and is specially commended to the Bossener steel makers.

Mr. D. Edwards, of Lianelly, showed samples of aluminous iron cres from Antrim, and it is expected that they will be largely used, as they prove to be very useful mixtures with siliceous ores, such as the Cornish hematites. Ores of this class are now used largely in the hematite districts, and we are told as much as 400.00 tons were raised in 1870, and there is some talk of building blast-furnaces in ireland to smelt the ores on the spot.

Mr. Roper exhibited a plan of a gale of Forest of Dean ore he h THE SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND COAL AND METAL

IRON IN OXFORDSHIRE.—During the last two years extensive tracts of ironstone have been met with in Oxfordshire, and the work of raising the ore is not being conducted on an extensive scale, although raising the ore is not being conducted on an extensive scale, although for the year 1868 no returns whatever were given, yet in the following year there was raised 10,167 tons, and last year a great deal more. The ore is found near the surface, and is similar in appearance to the argillaceous carbonates of the Cleveland district. At King's Sutton, near Banbury, a good deal is now being done under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. ROSERY, formerly of North Lincolnshire. The same is also the case at Aynhoe, and it is not unlikely that other places will be opened. Messrs. J. H. LOVELL and Co. (of which firm Mr. ROSERY is a partner) are also now raising a large tonnage of ore. As Oxfordshire joins Northamptonshire, it is not at all improbable as the ironstone runs through nearly all parts of the last-named county, that it also extends into the former, in which its actual extent has, as might be expected, not yet been defined or explored. It is said that other districts are being surveyed with a view to working has, as might be expected, not yet been denied or explored. It said that other districts are being surveyed with a view to working the stone, the value of which is estimated as being equal to the Cleveland or Northamptonshire. It may be said that the land in the northern part of Oxfordshire is of a reddish colour, similar to that in Northamptonshire, whilst the Chiltree district, the basis of which is chalk, contains a considerable quantity of brown rough flints. There is a good demand for all the stone raised in the neighbourhood of Banbury, and as it is rather nearer to Staffordshire than Blisworth or Wellingborough, no doubt a constant market for a very much larger quantity then is at present being raised may be relied upon.

IMPROVED SMELTING-FURNACE—THE BLACK HILLS IRON.—Some of the iron ore from a very favourably situated and practically inexhaustible deposit of ore, lying near the highest level of the Union Pacific Railroad, has recently been smelted at Omoha, and the company now propose to use it in their smelting and casting shops. It is to be treated in a new furnace, invented by Mr. Fawcett, the company's foreman, in which the fan or blower is dispensed with. The new furnace is about 25 ft. high, and 5 ft. in circumference, tapering towards the top. About half-way up is a circular steam supplypipe, that introduces into the interior of the flue about a dozen jets of steam. The steam creates a vacuum that draws the blast through the live coal below with tremendous velocity, securing by such simple means the intense heat necessary for smelting the metal. A fortinght's experience with the new furnace has proved so successful that several more are to be constructed. There is likewise very great economy attending its use. IMPROVED SMELTING-FURNACE-THE BLACK HILLS IRON,conomy attending its use.

IRON-CLAY BRICKS.—The prospect of the adoption of improved machinery and kilns enabling the Staffordshire Brick and Tile Company to reduce the cost of production at least one-third, and increase the production six or sevenfold, is considered likely to give an immense impetus to the undertaking. As the bricks, tiles, &c, could be sold at two-thirds their present price, and leave a very high profit to the company, no man acquainted with the building trade, or the requirements for the works of railway companies, agricultural drainage, sewer construction, &c., can doubt that the use of the Staffordshire articles would be enormously increased. The company the Staffordshire articles would be enormously increased. The com-pany have a valuable and large deposit of clay ground, the clay being admitted to be equal to the very best, and far superior to most others in the county.

THE SOUTH WALES COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Serjeant Simon asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the coroner's inquest which commenced on the 6th inst. and was now proceeding te require into the death of Frances Bendall, caused by a colliery explosion which coursed on Feb. 20, at the Cwmitily Colliery, near Newport; and, if so, whether he had been informed of the fact that the coroner before whom the said inquest was being held was a shareholder in the said colliery company; and whether he had taken or was prepared to take any steps to prevent so irregular a proceeding?—Mr. Bruce said he had received a letter complainting of the conduct of a coroner who was at that moment conducting an inquest into a matter in which he was said to be personally interested. The answer that he had given was that he had no power to prevent a coroner from holding an inquest, and that any complaint of improper conduct should be brought under the consideration of the Lord Chascellor, who had power to remove him if be thought proper. He (Mr. Brues) might add that, in his optinion, wherever a coroner was personally interested in an enquiry over which he presided—he was not prepared to say it was so in the present case—it was his duty to appoint a deputy.

DOCKYARD COAL CONTRACTS.—In the House of Commons, on THE SOUTH WALES COLLIERY EXPLOSION. -In the House of Co

DOCKYARD COAL CONTRACTS.—In the House of Commons, hursday, Mr. A. Guest asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would DOCKYARD COAL CONTRACTS.—In the House of Commons, on unpureday, Mr. A. Guest asked the First Lord of the Admiratiy if he would lay upon the table of the House copies of instructions or letters that have been sent to the officers in charge of her Majesty's dockyards a thome and abroad, with reference to the receipt of coal delivered from contractors, without verifying its quality and weight.—Mr. Goschen: In April last year the Admiratty, as a testative measure, directed that coals need not be weighed prior to receipt in the dockyards, but that the usual merchant-like course of receiving them asper bill of lading should be adopted. To test this measure, about a month after coals were ordered to be weighed, and the Admiratty, finding they were losing by its aux,

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nons, on would lay been sent bad, with rifying its, as a ten-ipt in the as per bill after coals lng by the

practice they had recently adopted, rescinded their former order in June. As to quality, there is a distinct clause in the agreements that the dockyard officers have the power of rejecting inferior coals, and compelling the contractors to replace the rejected coals.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE,

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE,

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THREE-SIXTEENTH PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the UNEXPIRED LEASES of the valuable HEMATITE IRON ORE ROYALIJES, known as MOWBRAY and DYKE NOOK, situate at FRIZINGTON, near WHITEHAYEN, in the county of CUMBERLAND, together with the like shares of and in the PLANT and MACHINERY of the MOWBRAY IRON ORE COMPANY.

These royalties are in extent upwards of 60 acres, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parkside and Eskett Iron Ore Mines, and are held by the present lessees for a term of 21 years, under agreements, bearing dates respectively lat July, 1861, and lat August, 1862.

A portion of the royalties has been recently explored, and ore has been found in several parts. A new shart is in ocurse of slaking, and every arrangement is being made for working an extensive mine.

Tenders, stating the amount per share, and whether for one or the whole, to be sent, on or before the 25th instant, to Mr. J. Robertson, 33, Queen-street, Whitehaven, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Whitehaven, 10th March, 1871.

HENDDOLS LATE QUARRY,

NEAR ARTHOG, DOLGELLY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE and PLANT of the above QUARRY, situated in one of the richest districts, and producing best slates, equal to any in Wales. A very moderate outlay reading for the above QUARRY, situated in one of the richest districts, and producing best slates, equal to any in Wales.

A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

N SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the Proprietor, 46-50ths of the BWLCHYSLATTER SLATE QUARRY, stuated in the parish of FESTINIOG, and in the centre of that well-known slate district. The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is apparently an inexhausthie supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway. for being property and the date proprietor. It is shuated control the late proprietor. It is shuated control that the late proprietor. It is shuated control that the late property of the shuated control that the late property of the late pr

PIG-IRON
ADAPTABLE FOR BESSEMER STEEL, &c.

ADAPTABLE FOR BESSEARER STEEL, &C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a MINE of MAGNETIC
IRON ORE, yielding from 60 to 65 per cent. of superior cast-fron in the
blast-furnace. The property consists of 150,000 square metres, and is capable
of producing very considerable quantities of ore. It is four thiometres distant
from the coast. Freight to South Wales and North-Eastern ports would be
about 12s. per ton. Address, "Box 5," Swansea.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens
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Beamish-park, Fence Houses; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, West
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LANARKSHIRE.

LANARKSHIRE.

TO BE LET, at Whitsunday next, the REMAINING COAL and ROUGHBAND IRONSTONE AND FIRE-CLAY, at CLELAND, near MOTHERWELL, recently held in lease by the late Robert Stewart, Esq., of Omea Ironworks.

Also, a FIELD of OIL SHALE, and the CLAY and SHALE on the IRONSTONE HEAPS, for BRICKMAKING.

The mineral field is connected with Edinburgh and Glasgow by the Caledonian rallway system, and there are houses in readiness for workmen.

Mr. Rodoer, at Cleland Townhead, Motherwell, will point out the coal and oil shale fields, and exhibit the working plans; and offers for a lease will be received by Messrs. DUNDAS and WILSON, C.S., St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; Messrs, Join and G. H. GEDDES, Mining Engineers, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh; Or Mr. Rodger.

HEMATITE IRON ORE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the ROYALTY of about SEVENTY ACRES of LAND, in the parish of LAMPLUGH. It adjoins iron ore royaltes recently leased, and is within a mile of the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway.

For further information, apply to Mr. John J. Bowman, Hodyood House, Lamplugh, Cockermouth; or to Messre. RICHARDSONS and TREVOR, 4, Clarence-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, sultable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantagously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

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POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following ENGINES and MACHINERY:—
1.—A CONDENSING ENGINE, 30 in. cylinder, 5 ft. 3 in. stroke, with necessary BOILERS and PU MPING MACHINERY, 14 in, lift, 150 yds. long.
2.—A CONDENSING ENGINE, 30 in. cylinder, 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, with necessary BOILERS and PU MPING MACHINERY, 12 in. lift, 150 yds. long.
2.—A CONDENSING ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke.
4.—A CONDENSING ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, with necessary BOILER.
All the above are in good working order. They may be seen on application, viz.:—As to 1 and 2, to Mr. WM. NIXON, Sneyd Green; as to 3 and 4, to Mr. WM. WHITE, Silverdale; as to 5, to Mr. J. F. CADMAN, Chesterion.
The Engines may be sold separately from the Boilers and Machinery.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. STANIER and CO., Silverdale, North Biaffordshire.

TOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with or without BOILER,
wrought fron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron sockets, rings, &c.

Sockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.
Tavistock, Feb. 3, 1871.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in., PUMPING ENGINES, OI VARIOUS SIZES, VIZ., OCID., 10 Au., 60 In., 50 In., 40 In., 50 In., WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of VARIOUS SIZES, A NUMBER OF BOILERS, PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be gua-anteed of superior make and modern design.

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AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS. LONDON.

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PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
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POR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE2, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms for cash or deferred payments, if desired.

23 SECONDIIAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, of the best makers, to be sold cheap, all in excellent condition, some quite equal to new.

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M ESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BEYMBO, HEAR WREXHAM.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

Standaries of Cornwait.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the St. JUST CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By direction of His Honor the Vice Warden, Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 29th day of March instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Turo, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FER SHARE on all the contributories, settled as present members of the said company in Part 2 of the List of Contributories thereof who have not paid up the full sum of £1 per share on the shares for which they have been so settled therein.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1871.

In Chancery.

RE NATIONAL SAVINGS' BANK ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). TO ENGINEERS, COPPER MILL OWNERS, IRONMASTERS,
AND FOUNDERS.

AND FOUNDERS.

A portion of the valuable COPPER MILL PLANT, principally COLD BLAST IRON CASTINGS, THREE STEAM BOILERS, several tons of heavy and light SCRAP IRON, the

COPPER MILLS, HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX,

Between RICKMERSWORTH and UXBRIDGE.

Between RICKMERSWORTH and UXBRIDGE.

MESSRS. SEDGWICK AND SON will SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the Premises, on Wednesday, March 22nd, 1871, at Eleven o'clock, in convenient lots, THREE CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, each 21 ft. 3 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, the tubes 3 ft. diameter; six sets of laminating rolls, with beds and wrought iron standards; a very fine cast fron fly wheel, by Hall, of Dartford, 18 ft. diameter, ring 15 in. by 12 in., with shaft, plummer blocks and brasses; 23 cast iron fly, spur, tooth, mortice, and double mortice wheels, with plummer blocks and brasses; riggers and shafting; a pair of table shears; a pair of ja whears, with eccentric motion, comprising nearly 300 tons of coid and hot blast castings, including a quantity of heavy and light scrap iron; gun and other metal; hall machines; a quantity of 5 in., 24 in., and 1 in. cast iron plates; eight scale beams, various sizes; iron trucks on wheels, and barrows; a quantity of copper and zine mill tongs; smith and brass founders' tools; 85 112 lbs. and 56 lb. weights; a cake crusher; an oat crusher; 25 large bottles of vitriol; and sandry other effects, at the Harefield Copper Mils, near the Grand Junction Canal, about five miles from Uxbridge, and three from Rickmersworth, a branch line from Watford on the London and North-Western Railway.

May be viewed seven days prior to the sale (Sunday excepted) by applying to Mr. Kennett, on the premises, of whom catalogues may be half. King's Arms, Harefield; Chequers, Uxbridge; Swan, Rickmersworth and Hemel Hampstead; Essex Arms, Watford; Peahen, St. Alban's; Old Bell, Holborn; of S. Barkow, Esq., 24, Gresham-street, London; of Messrs. Edwis, Munns, Nunn, and Long-Den, Solicitors, S, Old Jewry, London; and of Messrs. SteDBUCK and Son, Land and Timber Surveyors, and Estate Agents, King-street, Watford, Herts; and at their Farm at Croxley Hall.

THE MERTHYR DARE STEAM COAL COLLIERY,

ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

M. P. STEPHENSON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Wednesday, March 22, 1871, at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as

A UCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Wednesday, March 22, 1871, at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as

THE MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY,

Situate about two miles from ABERDARE, lying between Powell's Duffryn Company's Cwm Dare Colliery, the Bwilfs Marine Steam Coal Company's Colliery, and Mr. Mordecal Jones's Nantmelin Merthyr Steam Coal Coiliery, having direct communications by sidings on to the Great Western Railway system with the shipping ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Cardiff, and Newport, as well as Liverpool and London. The Dare Branch of the Taff Vale Railway runs over the property.

The total area of the mineral property is 482 acres, and there are underlying the surface FOURTEEN SEAMS of COAL, of the aggregate thickness of 56 ft., or thereabouts, besides the Graig Vein, which crops out on the property, there are about 340 acres of the Upper Four-feet Vein unworked, and the district has been proved on two opposite sides of the taking.

The colliery was opened in 1832, and but a small portion of the Upper Seams has been worked. The coal is well known in the steam coal markets, and is on the Admiralty List. The coiliery has been opened with two downcast shafts and one upcast. No. 1 pit is sunk to the Vipper Four-feet Seam a depth of 164 yards, and No. 2 pit is sunk to the Nine-feet Seam adepth of 164 yards. The workings are thoroughly ventilated, and are equal to an output of between 200 and 300 tons per day, which by a comparatively moderale outlay may be increased to 600 or 800 tons. There are several veins of IRONSTONE, which are won with the coal, and some first-class clay.

The property is held on lease for an unexpired term of about 41 years. The royalties will be 7½d, per ton of 2520 lbs, weight of large marketable coal, and 4½d, per ton on small coal, for 10 years, from 14th Ja-uary, 1871, and the same royalties during the residue of the term for every year in which 400 tons per day shall not be worked, then subject to a royalty of 9d, p

GREAT SALE of MACHINERY and PLANT at the MAES-Y-SAFN MINES, FLINTSHIRE, comprehending THREE powerful and very excellent PUMP-ING and WINDING ENGINES; SIX 30 ft. and 35 ft. BOILERS; capstans, chains; large quantity of pumps of various sizes; all the pumping and winding gear; upwards of 2200 yards of rails, and other plant and machinery; cart horses, gears, and carts upon the premises, as above, which are situated about three miles from the Moid Station, and seven miles from the Ruthin Station.

M ESSRS. CHURTON AND ELPHICK have been instructed by the proprietors of the above-mentioned mines TO SELL, BY AUCTION on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 28th days of March, 1871, commencing each day at Twelve o'clock to a minute, the very important and extremely valuable MACHINERY AND PLANT

Valuable

MACHINERY AND PLANT

Used by the company in working the deep mines, consisting of—
A 60 in. cylinder, direct-acting, condensing PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke,
on the Cornish principle, complete, by the Rhyd-y-Mwyn Company.
A 64 in. cylinder (with steam case) condensing beam PUMPING ENGINE,
8 ft. stroke, on the Cornish principle, by W. Fairbairn, Manchester.
A 19 in. cylinder beam, slide valve, double-acting WINDING ENGINE, with
fly wheel, complete.

THREE of 35 ft. by 5½ ft. egg-ended BOILERS; one ditto, 30 ft. by 3½ ft.;
two 55 ft. by 6 ft. tubular Cornish boilers; very large quantity of 18 in., 14 in.,
12 in., 11 in., 8½ in., 7 in., and 6 in. pumps; side glands; spindles; clack pieces;
working barrels; windbores; plunger poles, &c., &c.; several excellent capatans
and ropes, crab winches, shears, and pulleys; 900 yards of chains of various
sizes; 2200 yards of bridge, T, and saddle rails; main, side, and eye plates; bob
straps, iron skips, and wagons; cast and wrought scrap; funge and rod plas;
staples; glands; shaft rolls for main rods; pump bends; wagon wheels; and a
great variety of other stores and plant; amiths' tools, anvils, bellows, &c.; foor
strong, useful cart horses, carts, and horse gears, with miscellaneous other
effects.

effects.
Luncheon will be on the table, at the works, at Eleven o'clock each morning.
N.B.—Descriptive catalogues may be had from the clerk at the works; at the
offices of Messrs. TATLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, London; or from the
Auttioneers, Chester and Whitehurch (Shropshire).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on each of the larger lots as they are
sold, the balance to be paid in a week, and cash payment will be required for
the small lots on the fall of the hammer.

MONTGOMERY.-VALE OF LLANGYNOG. DESIRABLE FREEHOLD FARMS AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

MESSRS, T. HILL, SEN., AND W. H. HILL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Llaurhaid-yr-Mochant, in the county of Denbigh, on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1871, subject to conditions to be then produced, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the beau-In the county of Denbigh, on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1811, subject to conditions to be then produced, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the beautiful valley of Liangynog, containing together 283 A. 0 R. 36 P., be the same more or less, and comprising the several FARMS and LANDS known as Glanavon-ucha (121A. 3R. 27P.), Brynglas (27A. 0 R. 24P.), and Clogydd (134 A. 0 P. 26P.), now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Davies, or his undertenants.

The minerals in and under the old enclosed lands of the farm called Glanavon-ucha above will be sold with the property.

The Lead Works of the Liangynog Mining Company are carried on close to the estate, and it is believed that several valuable lodes of lead ore run through the property.

The neighbourhood is most beautiful, and abounds in shooting and fishing. The estate lies about seven miles from the Lianfyllin Station on the Cambrian line of railway, and about seventeen miles from the town of Oswestry, to which there is an excellent turppike-road.

Sale to commence at Five o'clock P.M.

Particulars and plans, with further information, may be obtained on appli-

acre is an excellent turnpike-road.

Particulars and plains, with further information, may be obtained on appli-ation to the Auctioneers; or to Mesers. T. and C. MISSHALL, Solicitors, Os-

CAMEL SLATE QUARRY, NEAR WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL. TO BE. SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above QUARRY, which has been in operation nearly twenty years, together with the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT, BUILDINGS, and QUAY. The business, which affords employment at present to about 100 hands, is capable of great development by a gentleman who could give it his personal superintendence, there being a great demand for the class of goods manufactured at these works. Vessels can ride safely in all weathers.

For terms, which are easy, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, Slate Merchant, Union-street, Plymouth.

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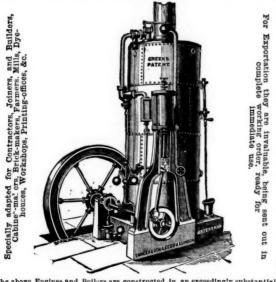
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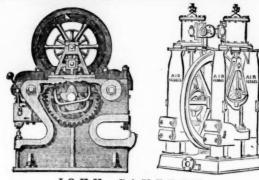
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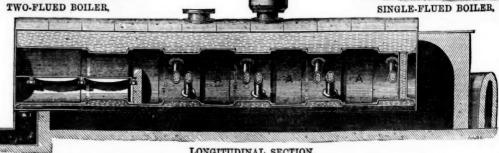
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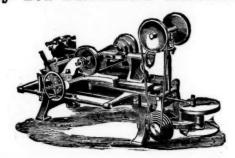
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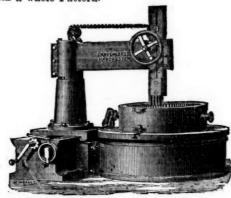


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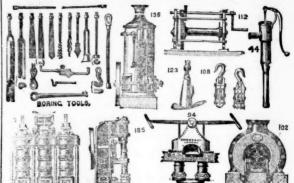
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10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	4 19 0		0 2	0 0	1 0Nov.	1870
1024	Herodsfoot, I, near Liskeardt	8 10 0 1	42 41 43	55 10	0 1	10 0 Feb.	1871
2000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, co.	1 0 0 000		0 3	0 0	1 0 Nov.	1869
10000	Killaloe, sl. Tipperary	1 00	1 % 1%	0 2	2 0	0 7June	1870
165	Levant, c, t, St. Just	0 81		1101 0	0 2	0 0 Aug.	1869
400	Lisburne, I, Cardiganshire	8 15 0		529 0	0 2	0 0 Jan.	1870
9000	Maes-y-Safn, l, Flint* Marke Valley, c, Caradon	4 10 6	71/ 71/ 71/	4 0	0 0	5 0Oct. 4 0Jan.	1871
1800	Minera Mining Co.l. Wrexham *	5 0 0	71/4 71/4 71/4	285 8	3 3	5 0Feb.	1871
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl	7 0 0	71/4	C 4	61/6 0	2 1July	1870
6400	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station. North Levant, t, c, St. Just	5 00	- 5 51/4	0 7	6 0	2 6 Mar.	1871
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	0 12 0 1	1214 12 1216	2 10	0 0	15 0Feb.	1871
DOIL	North wheat Crofty, c, Hiogant	3 11 3 **	1% 1% 2	0 4	0 0	1 6Oct.	1870
256	Pendarves United, t, c, Camb		00 00 60	18 0	0 3	0 0Mar.	1871
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	51/2 5 6	. 1 16	6 0	3 0 Feb.	1871
9000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	0 0 0	īī ::	463 10	0 7	0 0Feb.	1871 1870
19800	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	0 0 0	114 1 114	0 10	6 0	10 0Oct. 1 0Nov.	
1190	Providence, t. Uny Lelantt		35 34 36	100 12	6 1	0 0. Dec.	1870
15000	Queen, s, c, Calstock*	0 10 0		0 2	0 0	1 0. Dec.	1870
5869	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, t	4 00	15% 11/4 11/4	0 13	0 0	1 6. Dec.	1870
512	South Caradon, c, St. Chert		00 200 200	659 10	0 4	0 0Jan.	1871
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne South Darrin, t, Cardigan*	5 5 6	4% 5 5%		0 0	5 0 Feb.	1871
6000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	3 6 6 :	2 12 14	1 1	6 0	1 6 Nov.	1870
937	South Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog. †			374 13	0 0	10 0June 0 0Mar.	1870
940	Spearn Moor, t, St. Just	6 17 9 2	10 10 00		0 1	0 0Feb.	1871
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives			0 10	0 0	10 0May	1869
8771	St. Inst Amalgamated, 1*	3 10 0		0 5	0 0	2 6. Nov.	1870
12000	Tankerville, I, Salop*	6 00 1	3 1216 13	0 14	0 0	4 0Jan.	1871
6000	Tankerville, l, Salop* Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogant	9 0 0 4	6 46 48	29 3	6 1	15 0Feb.	1871
			22 21 22	12 7	0 0	15 0Dec.	1870
15000	Van, i, Llanidloes*		55 54 56	3 10	0 0	15 0. Dec.	1040
8000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloet West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan			47 7	6 2	0 0Nov.	1870 1871
512	West wheat Frances, t, Inogan	1 0 0 13	105 198	. 5 10 . 671 10	0 0	0 0Jan. 10 0Feb.	1871
519	W. Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet Wheal Basset, c, Illogant	26 5	E EO EO	632 10	0. 1	0 0. June	
512	Wheat Jane, 8-t, Kea	15 0 4	- 48 49	33 10	0 1 1		1870
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	4 6	9 834 914	. 6 0	6 0	7 6. Feb.	1871
		10 6	9 8 10	13 7	6 0	5 0Jan.	1871
896	Wheal Margaret, t. Uny Lelant. Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniot; Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plymp., t Wheal Owles, t, St. Just;	17 6 1		79 5	0 0 1	10 0 Feb.	1911
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, I, Menheniot;	0 0 1		72 7	5 0 1	0 0Mar.	1871
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plymp., t	12 6		474 19	00		1869
9000	Wheel Presell & Taylates	0 0		. 474 18	0 0		1870
106	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	0 0 2		254 15	0 0		1869
7000	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow		mar #1/	50 2	8 0	2 6. Sept.	1870
.000						- Strooper	1010
	FOREIGN	DIVII	01/ 0 01/	NES.			1071
	Alamillos / Snainel			0 15		9 6 Mar	

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

MARCH 18, 1871. NON-DIVIDEND MINES. ## Shares | Mises | Mi

b, blende: cl,coal; c copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate; s.l, silver-lead; t, tin; s, zinc.

. Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus ; have paid Dividends.

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